...UTION SALES.
...N, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
...s and 31 Randolph-st.
Morning, April 28,
At 10 o'clock,
SELL THE ENTIRE
RNITURE
Marble-Front Residence,
27 Wabash-av.
...ificently furnished
...amber, and Dining-
...om Furniture,
...ery, Glass, and Plated Ware,
...d Bedding, &c., &c.
...FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.
TION SALE
...E FINE COLLECTION
INTINGS
AND
ATER COLORS
AT
Wabash-av.,
...M. THIS DAY.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Thursday, at 3 p. m.,
N R. KEY'S
...gs and Drawings
...WILL BE SOLD AT
...ien's Gallery,
...8 Wabash-av.
...ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.
406 Superior-st.
SDAY, April 28
...T 10 O'CLOCK,
...entire contents of above number,
...its,
...ing-Room and
Kitchen Furniture,
...Bedding. Crockery, Glassware,
...plete for housekeeping. Sale pere-
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.
...6 W. Adams-st.
...sday, April 28,
...AT 10 O'CLOCK,
...ell the entire Furniture of
...N-ROOM HOUSE.
...URE. Sale without re-
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.
...3609 Ellis-av.
MORNING, April 29,
...o sell for party declining housekeep-
...ing his entire Outfit,
...re,
...pets,
...eds and Bedding,
...and Kitchen Outfit. All good Furni-
..., FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
...no, Pier Mirror,
...T AUCTION,
AT RESIDENCE,
5 Prairie-av
...y Morning, April 29,
At 10 o'clock,
...e Suits; Velvet and Brus-
...ts throughout the house;
...nd Engravings; Knabe Up-
...; Elegant Chamber Sets;
..., Bedding, &c. Dining-room,
...d Laundry outfit. Crockery,
Plated Ware.
...for housekeeping, all in splendid ord-
...ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.
POMEROY & CO.
237 North La Salle-st.,
HURSDAY MORNING,
At 10 o'clock,
...nts of Three-Story Residence.
...ols and Wool Carpets,
...erior Suits,
Beds, Bedding,
Crockery, etc., etc.
...tory. POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.
Ogden-av.,
SDAY MORNING,
April 29, at 9 o'clock,
We will sell by
UCTION,
...To highest bidder, the
...rniture of above Residence,
...Without reserve or limit.
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.
rday Morning,
April 29, at 10 o'clock, at
West Monroe-st.,
...ill sell the Entire Contents of
containing Eight Rooms,
Nicely furnished.
...Carpets throughout.
...ber Sets,
...d Lambrequins,
...Crockery, Stoves, etc., etc.
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.
...By D. LONG & CO.
2916 Calumet-av.,
...ontents of a 12-room House
T AUCTION,
..., April 29, at 10 o'clock,
...Parlor Sets, Marble-Top Chamber Sets,
...Wire Springs, Fine Bedding, Three-Ply
...Carpets, Stove, Crockery, etc., etc.
...are in excellent condition, and to be
...remove.
D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.
...By W. A. BUTTERS.
...rble-Front, 429 Oak-st.,
...ENTIRE FURNITURE
...AT AUCTION,
...Thursday, April 28, at 10 o'clock,
...for sale.
W. A. BUTTERS, Auctioneer.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1881—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INSURANCE.

THE
PHŒNIX
INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD,
...reopen their Chicago Agen-
...cy at their old quarters,
155 LaSalle-st.
On May 2, 1881.
JAMES AYARS,
AGENT.

REMOVALS.

CARRIAGES---REMOVAL.
THOMAS H. BROWN NOVELTY
CARRIAGE WORKS,
Nos. 333 and 335 State-st.,
...Between May 1 to the Spacious Store and
...Nos. 328, 330, 332, and 334 Wabash-
...av., with increased facilities, he will be
...prepared to offer the finest class of work made in
...the West. It is used by such gentlemen as
...Robert Bonner, Hy. N. Smith, Jay
...Gould, of New York; S. J. Medill, M. D. Wells, H.
...Ives, John B. Lyon, H. J. McFarlane, D. E.
...Sickels, H. McAvoy, Gen. A. Sweeney, Bryan
...Hoyne, W. C. Egan, J. H. Whitman, of Chica-
...go, and many others, which is a sufficient guaran-
...tee of quality and excellence. In his new prem-
...ises will be prepared to do Painting and Re-
...pairing promptly and at as reasonable prices as
...consistent with good work. Parties in want of
...work in his line will close out his stock of
...Carriages at Reduced Prices.

REMOVAL NOTICE!
We have removed to
133 & 135 Wabash-av.,
...where we are now ready for business. On account of the
...great advance in the price of lumber and materials
...we have increased our prices. Old discounts are
...withdrawn. New Price-Lists furnished on
...application.
EUREKA SHOW-CASE CO.

FILTERS.

FILTERS! FILTERS!
Before buying call and examine
...CHE'S PATENT UPWARD SELF-
CLEANSING FILTERS,
...They are the best, and easily cleaned,
...perfect filter efficacious for many years
...without renewing the filtering material,
...and no other filter made will do.
...Send for circular.
A. G. SEXTON & CO.,
...Sole Agts. Cook's Pat. Upward Self-Cleans-
...ing Filter, 75 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.
Water Filters.
CHICAGO FILTER MANUF'G CO.,
...181 Wabash-av.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

LAKE NAVIGATION
OPEN.
...The Goodrich Transportation Co.
...Receive and ship Merchandise, &c. to
...Chicago, Milwaukee, Sheboygan,
...Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Luding-
...ton, Manistee, Frankfort, &c.
...Offices and Docks Foot Michigan-av.

BETHESDA WATER.

DRINK PURE WATER.
...The best water is dangerous to health in its present
...impure state, and every family should have a supply of
BETHESDA WATER,
...Delivered any day from the Springs at Waukesha, Wis.
GALE & BLOCKI,
SOLE AGENTS.
...At Chicago, 44 & 46 Monroe-st., Palmer
...House, and 126 N. Clark-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
...Store, Basement, and Second Floor, 200
...and 202 East Randolph-st.,
...Main Entrance, "Hale Building."
...Apply to
H. G. SAVAGE,
174 East Randolph-st.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
...Has the Care and Management of Property,
91 Dearborn-st.
FOR RENT,
...A Three-Story and Basement Brick House, in nice
...order; newly furnished, in a very desirable local-
...ity within walking distance to business. Apply as
...above.
TO RENT,
IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,
...The large second-story corner offices at pres-
...ent occupied by the Bell Telephone Com-
...pany.
WM. C. DOW,
...Tribune Building.

ADVERTISING RATES.

...Lloyd & Co. 93 Washington-st.
...Agency established 1865.
...Advertisers seeking the
...lowest rates in any of the leading papers in
...the country consult our terms before contracting

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
...111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
...Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

CLOTHING.

Busy, Did You Inquire?
"Well I Should Smile"!!!
...That's no name for it. Rushed better ex-
...presses the true condition of things at
A. J. NUTTING & CO.'S.
...Do you know what causes it? We'll tell you
...(confidentially, of course, for we don't want to
...give the secret to some of our over-grasping
...neighbors). The People want our goods; Like
...our Low Prices; Are Pleased with our Big
...Stocks and Honorable Ways of Dealing.

LOVIERS
...Get their Suits of Us. No Young Man to safe
...to propose this Spring until he has first
...dressed himself in a Suit of our Matchless
...Spring Garments. If any ignore this timely
...warning and are refused, DON'T BLAME US
...FOR IT, we have done our duty.
A. J. Nutting & Co.
Fine Clothiers for You
and Your Boys,
Artistic Tailors and Hab-
erdashers,
104 & 106
Madison-st.

BOTTLED LAGER BEER.

H. TORCHIANI,
BOTTLER OF
EXCELSIOR LAGER BEER
...Patrons are hereby requested to give early notice
...of removal, in order to enable me to send for my
...bottles in time. Respectfully,
H. TORCHIANI,
...135 and 137 East Washington-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!
FINE & MEDIUM!
Holton & Hildreth
291 & 293 STATE ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STREET CLEANING!
...Bids are invited and will be received by the WEST
...CHICAGO PARK COMMISSIONERS until 4 p. m. of
...Monday, May 2, 1881, for cleaning West Washington-
...st. between the west line of Halsted-st. and Rock-
...well-st.
...The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
THOS. J. BUDDARD, Secretary.
...No. 31 West Washington-st.

MANUFACTURERS!
...If you desire an experienced Correspondence Clerk,
...a Shorthand Writer, address P 31, Tribune office.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS
...Desiring a Shorthand Corresponding Clerk of experi-
...ence in R. R. work please address P 30, Tribune office.

Shorthand Writer
...Desires a position in a railroad office or with a manu-
...facturing house where his experience in R. R. mat-
...ters will be available. Address P 32, Tribune office.

The Tribune.

☞ Persons unable to purchase copies of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE at News Agencies and on railway trains where Chicago papers are sold will confer a favor by reporting the facts to this office, giving full particulars.

SLIGHTLY cooler and fair weather for this region to-day.

THE Revolutionary party in Russia are quite ingenious, and in order to inculcate their principles and to accomplish their purposes they give their ingenuity full play. On Easter Sunday they had a number of Easter eggs distributed about the country, and in the eggs were proclamations urging the peasants to seize the lands, to refuse to pay taxes, and also to refuse to serve in the Russian army.

JOHN HINCHCLIFF is a wealthy brewer of Paterson, N. J. Some time ago he became impressed with the charms of Mrs. Julia Sampson, of that place, wooed her, and ended by proposing marriage, which proposal was accepted, too readily perhaps, for the wealthy brewer repented of his wooing and his proposal, and was yesterday mulcted in $8,000 damages for his failure to make good his promise to marry the fair Julia.

SIR CHARLES DILKE repeated in the House of Commons yesterday his previous statement, made during the debate raised by Stanhope on the evacuation of Candahar, that Gen. Skobeleff had been recalled and that Russian military operations in Central Asia had been suspended, for the present at east. The correctness of this statement has been frequently questioned since it was first made, evidently without sufficient reason.

AS IF to remind the Land-Leaguers that there is such a law in existence as the Coercion act, Mr. Forster occasionally exercises the power conferred on him by that instrument, and causes the arrest of some of the small-fry personages connected with the land agitation. The latest victims are John and Cornelius Creedon, farmers, residing near Millstreet, in the County of Cork, and John O'Sullivan, a law-clerk, residing in the same district.

LORD HARTINGTON'S speech on the Irish Land bill is very significant. He candidly admits that he does not expect that the Gladstone bill, if it becomes a law, will remedy all the ills of Ireland. The trouble, he said, was too deep-seated. He considers that there will be little improvement until the peasantry of Ireland are proprietors. Lord Hartington no doubt thinks that if the people had more of a stake in the country they would be more conservative, more loyal, and more apt to favor English rule in Ireland.

THERE is a prospect of a schism in the Methodist Church of British Columbia. The Rev. R. H. Smith, the head of the Church in the Province, preached a sermon some time ago in which he declared his disbelief in eternal punishment. This gave offense to the strict constructionists, and the Rev. Mr. Smith has ended their troubles in his regard by resigning his position as Superintendent of Missions in the Province.

A FRIEND who is very near to Postmaster-General James told a New York reporter yesterday in reference to the star-route frauds that it was not the intention of Mr. James to investigate the doings of Brady so much as it was to investigate the whole postal-contract system with a view to ascertaining where it has been defective. At the same time those who are shown to have been implicated in the "irregularities" will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, as they ought to be.

THE woman Besay Heifman, convicted of complicity in connection with the death of the Czar, will, it is expected, soon give birth to a child, and as soon as her health is restored it is proposed to deal with her as her accomplices have been dealt with. Rochefort states in his paper, the *Intransigeant*, that the unfortunate woman has been ruthlessly tortured since her arrest, but this seems extremely improbable, and the character of Rochefort forbids attaching much weight to his assertions.

THE statements which were made some two or three weeks ago that Gen. Grant's present visit to Mexico was being regarded by the Mexicans with suspicion seem to have had no foundation, if we may judge by recent reports. He was banqueted on the 21st inst. by a prominent private citizen of the Mexican Capital, and again on the 23d by Senators and Deputies from the Mexican Province of Oxaca. Neither does it seem to be true that the Mexicans are opposed to the extension of railroads through their country by Americans.

ARRANGEMENTS for the evacuation of the Turkish territory which is to be ceded to Greece have been completed. The work of evacuation will commence in three weeks, will be completed in three months, and will be conducted under the superintendence of an International Military Commission. The part of Thessaly which is to be ceded will be first evacuated, then Arta will be evacuated, and at a subsequent period the remaining territory. Turkey reluctantly yields the little that Greece is so very anxious to obtain.

TIME was when the Dominion was the refuge for our absconding "crooked" politicians and bank officials. The events of the past four months seem to indicate that the tables are to be turned, and that the United States is to become the refuge of absconders from Canada. Yesterday it was discovered that A. H. Patterson, the Assistant Agent of the Halifax Banking Company at Truro, N. S., had absconded, taking with him a large amount of money belonging to the Banking Company. He is believed to be at this side of the line.

THE City of Elgin, about forty miles from Chicago, has a Board of Aldermen which has demonstrated its stupidity and false economy in a way which the people of Elgin are not likely to forget. The great flood in the Fox River, which runs through the town, swept away one of the principal bridges there last Tuesday. The Aldermen had a sort of ferry-boat, an ill-fit affair, constructed to temporarily replace the bridge, for the accommodation of the citizens. This ferry-boat was of the cheapest and most frail and flimsy character, and the natural result was that yesterday morning, while about thirty people were being conveyed across the stream, which is yet swollen, in the miserable boat, it capsized, throwing the people into the water. About twenty escaped with great difficulty, and through the exertions of the citizens who came promptly to the rescue. Six persons are known to be drowned, and it is probable that some others went down also, all victims to the impenetrable stupidity or the miserable economy of the Elgin Aldermen.

THE Senate Committee on Foreign Relations devoted some time yesterday to the discussion of the Morgan resolution, which proposes that the assent of the United States should be a condition precedent to the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The Committee came to no definit conclusion as to what should be done with the resolution, and ended by referring it to a sub-committee, consisting of Gen. Burnside, who will report it back to the full Committee at an early day. In the meantime De Lesseps' men are working on the Panama Canal.

A LETTER from St. Petersburg describes the extraordinary precautions resorted to in order to protect the Czar and prevent his meeting the fate of his father. The Palace of Gatschina is so guarded and patrolled, and the bed-chamber of the Emperor is so protected, that it is next to impossible, if not absolutely so, for the most ingenious and zealous Nihilist to come within bomb-throw of it. Should the guards be overpowered, the means perfected for the Czar's escape are such as are thought best calculated to achieve the end aimed at. The mental condition of his Majesty under the circumstances must be far from enviable. The poor Emperor seems utterly unable to endure the situation, and no wonder.

LORD JOHN MANNERS, acting on the instructions of the Tory leaders, gave notice in the House of Commons last night of an amendment to the Irish Land bill, which declares that while anxious to maintain the "Ulster custom" intact, and to support legislation which would tend to improve the Land act of 1870, and such other legislation as may tend to develop the industrial resources of Ireland, neither he nor his party can support a bill which "confuses without settling on a permanent basis" the relation between landlord and tenant in Ireland. It is a notable fact, however, that the Lord John Manners party has put forward no scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the Irish tenant, and it may be remarked that it is always easier to criticise a scheme than to put one forward.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE has been selected as provisional successor to Lord Beaconsfield as leader of the Tories. The Duke of Richmond, who was his chief competitor, will lead in the House of Lords. Northcote is a rather amiable man of considerable abilities, and made a pretty successful Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Government. The policy of the Tories under his leadership will doubtless be one of masterly inactivity. There is not one of the Tory leaders, with the probable exception of Lord Cairns, and he is in poor health, capable of shaping anything like a progressive or aggressive policy for the party. It remains to be seen whether any of the young Tories, not now recognized as leaders, will be able to shape one. Examination points to Lord George Hamilton, a son of the Duke of Abercorn, and to Mr. Gibson, member for Dublin University.

THE Irish Catholic Bishops have sent a communication to Mr. Gladstone in reference to the Land bill, recommending several amendments, among them being that instead of the fifteen-year-lease clause, one granting leases in perpetuity be substituted; that the power of a landlord to object to the purchaser of a tenant's interest as a new tenant be limited; that the emigration clauses of the bill be dropped; and that clauses providing for a thorough system of waste-land reclamation and for the improvement of the condition of farm laborers be added. They also recommend that the provisions of the bill be extended to leaseholders, which is perhaps the only recommendation they make which is likely to be acted on, although Mr. Gladstone would like to please them, knowing, as he does, that a majority of them are the most influential and zealous supporters of his party in Ireland, strange as it may seem.

"HAMBURG" BUTLER occupied most of the time of the United States Senate yesterday with a labored effort to prove his assertion, made a few days ago, that there had been a corrupt bargain between the Republican Senators and Mahone. Butler gave seventeen so-called reasons why he believed his own statement, none of which he was able to sustain. He then indulged in that which has become common with Southern Senators recently: an attempt to palliate the outrages in the South, and to offset them by charging that persons are coerced by their employers to vote the Republican ticket in the New England States. Mr. Hale, in the absence of Mr. Frye, replied to the South Carolinian, and with telling effect. He showed that Mr. Butler's charges against the New England employers were utterly baseless, that he minimized the outrages committed in the Southern States, and that he misrepresented their effect and purpose.

SPRINGFIELD, not a town situated in South Carolina, nor in Mississippi, nor yet in Louisiana, but Springfield, the Capital of the State of Illinois, and at one time the home of the Emancipator of the colored people of the United States, has not a hotel in which respectable colored people will be accommodated. Last Wednesday the ladies and gentlemen who compose the original troupe of Jubilee Singers from the Fisk University of Tennessee visited that city, where they were to play an engagement. Their agent asked for accommodation for them at one of the principal hotels, but was refused because of the color of their skin. The same refusal met him, and for the same reason, at every hotel in Springfield. The proprietors of the boarding-houses for rural legislators could not condescend to entertain colored people, and they said so with an amount of profanity and vulgar emphasis which indicates that their education has been sadly neglected. Colored men are entertained in the palatial hotels of Chicago; the colored delegates to the Republican National Convention were given quarters at the Palmer House and the Grand Pacific last June, and they conducted themselves as gentlemen, and yet the petty proprietors of a hotel in a country town cannot afford to accommodate educated and well-conducted colored people. These proprietors are small persons who are actuated by race bigotry, hide-bound prejudice, and narrow and ridiculous exclusiveness.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—A new National bank, to be known as the Metropolitan, with a capital of $300,000, is announced.

WASHINGTON.

"Hamburg" Butler Rises to Show His Irrefragable Evidence or Resign.

The Irrefragability Flattens Out with His Very First Sentence.

His Speech the Usual Screeching Southern "Agony, in Seventeen Fits."

Stately Revamping of All the Democratic Twaddle of the Past Seven Weeks.

A Hamburg Edging Put on the Crime of the Maine Man Who Cut Up His Mother.

The Star-Route Ring Loading Up with Filth to Throw at the President.

Garfield Will Clean Out the Gang Left Over So Kindly by the Good Mr. Hayes.

Fred Douglass to Be Made Recorder of Deeds in Place of George A. Sheridan.

Senator Conkling Unwilling to Defer Robertson's Case until Next Winter's Session.

THE SENATORS.

BUTLER'S FIASCO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, to-day made the speech which he announced some days ago. More interest than usual was manifested when he arose, for the reason that he made a declaration last week that he would prove that there was a corrupt bargain between the Republican Senators and Mahone, and that if he did not he would resign his seat. The speech of Mr. Butler to-day gave evidence that the words spoken last week were uttered in the heat of debate, for he produced no evidence, but simply summarized, in a number of points, the Democratic gossip of the day relative to the coalition. There was

NOT EVEN A NEW SUGGESTION

upon this subject in Butler's speech. He cited as one of his reasons so puerile a thing as the fact that Mahone had selected a seat upon the Republican side of the chamber as a proof of the bargain. But, if the speech was noted for the weakness of its arguments upon the subject advertised, it was characteristic of many Southern speeches. It was a noisy declamation, full of florid rhetoric. It was, in the main, devoted to an answer to Mr. Frye, whose absence Mr. Butler regretted, adding, however, the couplet that

He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day.

This challenge Mr. Frye, upon his return, undoubtedly will accept. The terrific arraignment of South Carolina made by Mr. Frye, and the bloody chapters of Ku-Klux and other outrages, Mr. Butler passed over with

THE SHEERING ALLUSION

that, in those days, there were "vampires who fattened and fed on the vulgar viands of Radical debauchery," and that all these stories of outrages were a portion of an insatiable crusade against the South. "The poor South" he everywhere elevated as a martyr, and declared that, if slavery was a crime "the revenges of time since the War have atoned for it. The violent efforts of the Democracy to overturn Republican government in the South, the night-riding, the red shirts, and the Ku-Klux, Mr. Butler rhetorically described as "a nightmare shaken off by the gigantic effort of the Anglo-Saxon race." "And for this," he added, "the cry of a Solid South is raised." Mr. Butler, as most Southern Senators have done,

ENDEAVORED TO THROW DUST IN THE EYES

of the public and to divert the attention of the North from the true issue by an assault upon some portions of New England. Mr. Butler chose for his text the stale and silly stories trumpeted by the Democrats with regard to the fusion campaign in Maine in 1878. He slipped in his facts and his histories, for he arraigned the Republican town officers for having interfered with a Greenback meeting at Lincoln, when it turned out that the Selectmen of that town were Democrats.

MR. HALE,

in the absence of Mr. Frye, replied. He turned the tables upon Mr. Butler, and brought him back to the main issue by showing the great outrages upon suffrage which had been committed in South Carolina. He read from the historical speech of Reverdy Johnson on the Ku-Klux, where that distinguished Democratic orator said: "I have listened with unmixed horror to some of the testimony which has been brought before me. The outrages proved are shocking to humanity, and they admit of neither explanation nor justification. The parties engaged in them must have been insensible to the dictates of humanity or religion." Mr. Hale also read an extract from the Charleston *Courier*, arrived to-day, which editorially admitted the outrages there, and said: "The irregularities were justified and justifiable, as revolution and rebellion are justifiable when there is no other escape from tyrannical government." The *Courier* admits that this right of revolution was resorted to in 1876, and 1878, and in 1880, and

THUS GIVES THE LIE

to all the Democratic denials. Mr. Hale also quoted from the New Orleans *Times* just arrived, which also admits the outrages, and says: "The Democratic party of the South, which has the wealth and intelligence, ought to rule, whether it has the majority or not." There was no allusion in the Senate Chamber to-day to the Republican caucus. The Democrats evidently were not disposed to interfere with their jeers in any program which promises the possibility of an executive session. The Republicans were very busy conversing with each other, and apparently were endeavoring to keep secret the fact that they had appointed a committee to prepare the way for executive sessions.

THE COMMITTEE,

however, late in the afternoon, was appointed, and is as follows: Dawes, Chairman; Ingalls, Jones, of Nevada; Cameron, of Wisconsin; Sewell, of New Jersey; Rollins, of New Hampshire; and Hill, of Colorado. The majority of these gentlemen are known to be in favor of holding more executive sessions. All of the elements are represented in the Committee, Mr. Dawes has been very active in the present movement, and is opposed to any surrender on the general question, but he is understood to be in favor of confirming all the appointments that are necessary. Ingalls has been counted upon by both sides, but is regarded as not opposed to executive sessions. Jones, of Nevada, is a strong friend of Senator Conkling, and undoubtedly represents his views upon the Committee. He will not advise anything that will insure the defeat of Conkling, although he may desire to have executive sessions to consider the Chinese treaties. Cameron, of Wisconsin, is presumed to be a strong Administration man, but he is also well disposed to Conkling. He is as resolved as anybody upon the general question of not surrendering to the Democrats.

MR. CONKLING

had a long conference with him to-day in the Senate Chamber, after he was appointed on the Committee. Sewell, of New Jersey, has been absent most of the session, and his views are not well known to the general public. Rollins, of New Hampshire, is not classified. Hill, of Colorado, is known to be earnestly in favor of an executive session, and is not altogether well disposed to the continuance of the present contest. He has recently been absent about ten days, and upon his return reported that the Republicans of the country did not understand the situation here, and did not appear to sustain the Republicans in their present attitude.

SENATOR ANTHONY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—Senator Anthony, Chairman of the Republican caucus, has not yet appointed the Committee to arrange for an executive session. Mr. Dawes will be Chairman, and he and Senator Anthony will confer this evening about the other members of the Committee with a view of making it representative of all shades of opinion among Republicans. The object of the Committee will be to fix the date for holding the first executive session, and to arrange, first, to confirm nominations to fill vacancies, and, second, that no contested nomination shall be brought forward. As the Republicans have determined to maintain their position on the election of Senate officers, it is of the utmost importance that they be kept in solid line.

CONKLING,

it appears, is not willing to pledge himself to defer the contest over Robertson's nomination until next winter. He believes he has considerable Democratic support now, and being Chairman of the Committee to which the nomination of Robertson must be referred, it will be in his power, if executive sessions are held, to report back at any time, or hold the nomination back if he sees fit. The contest over this nomination will necessarily cause some division among Republicans, which the majority are anxious to avoid.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

It is believed another caucus will be held next Monday, and that the first executive session will be held next Tuesday. It is decided that the first executive business will be the consideration of the Chinese treaties, in order that they be ratified and accepted in the time limited. The Caucus Committee will endeavor to retain entire control of executive work, so that the Republicans can resume their fight on the election of Senate officers whenever it deems it expedient.

THE CAUCUS COMMITTEE.

Senators Rollins and Hill, of Colorado, are named as two of the Caucus Committee, but the others are not yet decided. Hour is urged by some, but the fact that his colleague is Chairman will prevent his going on the Committee.

MAHONE.

The Republican Senators unanimously believe in sustaining Mahone, and the only matter that is likely to cause any division among them is the Robertson case, as Conkling notes that his duty to his party prompts him to use any advantage he may get to reject Robertson.

COMPROMISE RUMOR.

There is a rumor that the Caucus Committee will try to bring about a compromise on Robertson, and will urge the President to take some step of that kind, but this would not be done by order of the caucus. Some Republican Senators advise this course, and if it is done it will be an individual and not a party action. Some Republicans hold that, in view of the situation, this cause of internal strife should be removed.

DENIED.

The published statement that ex-Senator Randolph is going to Mexico on railroad enterprises is denied by his family.

ANOTHER SPEECH.

Davis, of West Virginia, is going to make a speech next week, in relation to the Old Virginia and West Virginia

EX-SENATOR EATON, OF CONNECTICUT,

who is here, advises the Democratic Senators to vote against the confirmation of Robertson, on the ground that Robertson's rejection will divide the Republican party in New York. A member of the Senate Commerce Committee, and a friend of Conkling, says positively that the latter will make his fight against Robertson at this session.

STAR-ROUTES.

SOME NOTABLE ILLUSTRATIONS OF A MARVELOUS SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—The following statement will serve to illustrate some of the star-routes contained in the list recently furnished by the Post-Office Department:

Route No. 31,454, which runs from Fort Worth, Tex., to Fort Yuma, Ari., a distance of 1,560 miles, was increased from $180,000 to $290,000 for expedition of service. Ex-Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is one of the bondsmen of J. T. Chichester, the contractor on this route; and the entire Texas delegation recommended the expedition of service. It is this increase of speed which affords the pretext for

ENRICHING THE CONTRACTORS

with the least outlay. When the route is stocked with the necessary horses, stablemen, drivers, and vehicles to run at the rate of three miles an hour, very little additional stock is required to run at four miles per hour. The increase of $165,000 on this route is, therefore, undoubtedly very disproportionate to the increase in the expense of expediting the service. Of course some one is compelled to swear that additional stock is necessary to expedite the service; but, if two horses can draw a wagon twelve miles a day—which is the usual relay-distance—at a speed of three miles an hour, they can, without serious injury to them, draw it at a speed of four miles an hour. It is said that, upon all the ninety-three star-routes a list of which was furnished by the Post-Office Department, the rate of speed in no case exceeds six miles per hour. The majority of routes are run at a speed of three miles, and the average at a lower rate. There are many Post-Office officials of experience who say that this increased speed is

ENTIRELY UNNECESSARY AND INDEFENSIBLE;

that one mail a day is quite sufficient for people living in the sparsely-settled country through which the routes generally run; and that to increase the speed in order to deliver the mails an hour or two earlier every day, at an additional expense of a million dollars, does not reflect any more credit upon the Department which has been responsible for this waste of money, and does leave the Department open to the serious charge which Representative Cannon made on the floor of the House: that the extra money paid for this expediting of service was "contractors' swag."

Route No. 31,151 is another one contained in the table of ninety-three star-routes furnished by the Post-Office Department as resting under suspicion. This route has

A PECULIAR HISTORY.

The original annual pay as reported by the Department was $10,000; but the service was expedited so that the Post-Office is now paying $130,975 annually,—the increase of annual pay being $118,475. The following is said to be the history of that route: The contract for route No. 40,101, extending from Prescott, Ari., to Santa Fe, N. M., distance 463 miles, three mails a week, the schedule time for each trip being 130 hours, or at the rate of three miles per hour, was awarded at the regular March letting in 1878 to G. L. McDonough for $13,313. On Oct. 3, 1878 four more trips per week were ordered, and $17,750.05 additional pay allowed. Subsequently the rate of speed was increased from three miles to five miles per hour. For this $40,406.34 additional was allowed, making the total pay $74,550—being an increase of $61,237 over the original figure when the contract was awarded. At this stage of the transaction, McDonough, the contractor, failed in business, and his bondsmen, Messrs. Kirk and Gleason, offered to take the route on the terms and at the price that McDonough was receiving, to-wit: $74,550. For some reason, however, the Department rejected the proposal, and refused to let them take the route, except on the condition and for the amount of the original bid, $13,313. They did so, and shortly afterwards failed. The Department then let the route to John A. Walsh at $18,200 a year for the expired term.

THIS WAS AN ILLEGAL ACT,

because the law does not permit the letting of a route under these circumstances for a longer period than one year without advertisement. As soon as Mr. Walsh obtained the route, the same official who had dealt so rigorously with Kirk and Gleason began to favor the new contractor in a most extraordinary manner. The speed which was not deemed necessary under Kirk and Gleason was suddenly ascertained to be requisit under Walsh, and $39,775 additional was allowed. Next it was determined to order the four additional trips per week which had also been refused to Walsh's predecessors. For this service $75,700 more was allowed, making Mr. Walsh's total compensation $130,975 a year,—being an increase of $118,475 over the sum first paid him. The facts as above cited were in substance disclosed in the testimony before the Star-Route Investigating Committee last year. The disclosures were made in December, 1880.

The Post-Office list contains another route, No. 35,051, 320 miles in length, in Dakota, the annual pay for which has been increased from $9,350 to $70,000. The following is said to be

THE HISTORY OF THAT ROUTE:

Route No. 35,051 runs from Bismarck to Tongue River, Dak., the distance being 320 miles. This route was let, at the regular letting in March, 1878, to J. R. Miner, for $9,350. The service was to be performed once a week, the schedule time being eighty-four hours, or three miles an hour. Mr. Miner, soon after accepting the service, sub-let the contract to H. M. Vails. On Jan. 1 last the service was increased to three times a week, and $4,700 additional was allowed. Subsequently increased speed was ordered, from three to four miles an hour, and for this increase $27,900 was allowed. On Aug. 2 the service was increased to six times a week, and $35,000 additional was allowed,—making the total cost of the service on this route $70,000, which is an increase over the original letting of $67,650. It is such extraordinary increases as is shown in the above figures which made the appropriation insufficient for the year for which it was intended, and which made it necessary for the Second Assistant Postmaster-General to send to Congress a demand for more money, accompanied by a threat that the mails would be withdrawn unless the amount demanded should be forthcoming.

The following are detailed explanations as to other routes contained in the official Post-Office list: The contract for route No. 35,108, running from Santa Fé, N. Mex., to Mesilla, the distance between which is alleged to be 316 miles, but which in reality is nine miles shorter, was awarded to the lowest bidder at the sitting in March, 1878, for $26,600, to J. B. Price. Schedule time was fixed at seventy-two hours, or four and two-tenths miles per hour, seven trips weekly. Not long afterwards speed was increased to five and one-tenth miles per hour, and $40,941.17 additional was allowed,—making the total cost of this route $67,041.17. Route No. 31,109, from Las Vegas to Las Cruces, 64½ miles, service three times a week, schedule time 180 hours, or at the rate of two and five-tenths miles per hour, was let in March, 1878, to C. Cosgrove, for $14,900. Speed was increased soon after to four miles per hour, and $31,676.05 additional allowed. Later, $2,517.16 additional was allowed for increased distance, and then $23,190.96 additional was allowed for four additional trips per week,—swelling the cost of this route from $14,900 to $91,414.67.

Startling as these figures may appear, the action of the Department is rendered

STILL MORE REMARKABLE

when it is considered that both the forenoting routes run parallel to each other, and terminate at the same point, since Las Cruces and Mesilla are two towns situated on the Rio Grande immediately opposite each other. Las Vegas and Santa Fé, the two starting points of the same routes, are not much over 100 miles distant from each other, and this is about the separating distance between the routes at the widest point, and becomes narrower until they meet at the Rio Grande. There is also a temporary route from Las Vegas to Albuquerque, the latter being a point on the route first above named (No. 39,103), at a cost of $63,074.81, while there is at the same time a daily line from Las Vegas to Santa Fé. So that, instead of running the route from Las Vegas to Santa Fé, Albuquerque, Mesilla, and Las Cruces, and having such "feeders" to this route as are necessary, the Department runs four distinct routes, at the enormous aggregate cost of over $300,000, in a country very sparsely settled, and the greater part of which is a wilderness.

S. W. DORSEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—The name of S. W. Dorsey, ex-United States Senator from Arkansas, a successful operator in mining stocks, owner of a large ranche, late Secretary of the Republican National Committee, and now said to be a wealthy man, is mentioned in connection with the star routes. Mr. Dorsey denies many things. He denies that he has called Brady a scoundrel, and says that he will have something to say about the matter hereafter. He will not deny that he had a brother, and it is not known that he has ever denied the statement in the testimony which follows, and which is contained in a Government document extremely difficult to get, nearly all the copies of which are said to have disappeared.

MR. C. REDDIX,

being examined before the House Committee on Appropriations, investigating the star service, June 2, 1880 (miscellaneous document, No. 3, Forty-sixth Congress, second session), testified that he was attorney and representative of Dorsey & Company in the mail-contract business; that he had a salary of $6,000 annually; that the firm have had a large number of contracts, at least thirty; that the firm consists of S. W. Dorsey, late United States Senator, and J. W. Reeder; that "last year Dorsey, being pretty hard up, said in future to Reeder, who lives in Carlisle, Pa.: 'Bill, none of you

contracts stand in Dorsey's name, but are in the name of three parties,—J. R. Minor, J. W. Dorsey, and J. M. Peck; that the old firm of Minors, Peck & Dorsey once had about 158 routes of star service. S. W. Dorsey paid to J. W. Dorsey $10,000 for his interest. He also paid Peck $10,000, and bought him out; that he had made several sub-contracts, but was acting for S. W. Dorsey."

IN ANOTHER PORTION OF HIS TESTIMONY, speaking about taking a certain route, the witness said that he "took it from S. W. Dorsey as a matter of form, as it was the only way in which it could be legally done; that was about a month after he ceased to be a member of the Senate. Mr. Dorsey is now a party in interest in the contract." Reedell adds, "While I am a sub-contractor on this route, I do not have any dollars or cents interest in it at all,—not a cent of interest beyond some salary. This was done merely to control the pay, so as to get it instead of its going to S. W. Dorsey, where the Department would have sent it. I am the sub-contractor of record. Nobody has any interest in the contract except S. W. Dorsey, with his partner, Boalar. S. W. Dorsey was going to put the contracts all in my name at first, but afterwards he would not. I have not got a cent of interest in these contracts beyond my salary."

THE "EVENING STAR" says: "It was reported at the Capitol to-day that the star-route ring are going to open fire on the Administration; that they will charge that all contractors were assessed last year to raise money for the Republicans in Indiana at Gen. Garfield's request, and that the latter knew how the money was to be raised. The rumor also alleged that other attacks will be made on the President,—some of them going back some years. If any such threats have been made, the President will simply defy them. It is known that he declined to receive a contribution of $25,000 which star-route contractors offered to make to the campaign at the time when the prospects of Hancock were brightest. Gen. Garfield is determined that the scandal shall stop, and that rascals in any part of the Government service shall be hunted down."

THE LOUD CRIES OF BRADY AND HIS FRIENDS, and the star-route ring in general, that the present charges against them have originated with blackmailers, correspondents whom they have refused to pay, and disappointed contractors, are a style of defense as old as the discovery of rascality in connection with the public service. According to all indications, it is a method of defense which is to be called into more vigorous action in the star-route fraud than in any which have preceded it. The real difficulty which Gen. Brady and his whole ring have had with the correspondents of the press in Washington since the exposures of star-route matters, as put before the public during the second session of the last Congress, has been that their silence could not be purchased with star-route money.

THE FACT IS, that gentlemen who are now assailed in this new method of defense as "press brigands," "polecats of the press," "libelers," and "malicious correspondents," were approached last year, through friends and through acquaintances, and offered money to keep silent in regard to star-route frauds, and this is the only relation that has ever existed between the gentlemen now denounced for placing disgraceful facts which have been developed before the public and the rascals who have perpetrated the frauds. There are indications that this disgraced ring is now engaged in preparing a series of scandalous articles attacking the personal integrity and character of the President himself, in revenge for his summary dismissal of Brady. Several disreputable characters have been engaged to do this work, and several chapters which would do honor to a police gazette are reported as already prepared and ready to be made public.

HAYES.

Considerable interest is manifested to know what Mr. Hayes, from Fremont, O., will have to say relative to the star-route business, inasmuch as the jobbers were in high favor with the Post-Office Department all during his term, and one contractor, as early as 1876, had sworn that he had been compelled to pay $40,000 to somebody for hush money. Moreover, most of the evidence which has now been published was taken under the eye of the Hayes Administration here, and the fact was plainly brought to the attention of the then President that the Post-Office Department had plainly violated Sec. 307 of the Revised Statutes, which directs that no department of the Government, in any fiscal year, shall expend any sum in excess of the amount appropriated for that year, or involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations. Mr. Hayes is simply reported to have said relative to the star-route matter that he did not think Mr. Brady was such a bad man, and the star-route force kept on.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER'S DAY'S WORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—The Special Agents of the Post-Office Department, who are investigating the star-route affair, were urged to-day to push the investigation along, as the Attorney-General wishes to have some facts ready to submit to the Cabinet at to-morrow's meeting. Inquiries to-night elicited the information that if the Attorney-General is supplied with any report by to-morrow, it will contain only facts and circumstances relating to the alleged connection of employés of the Department with the ring; that nothing in the way of further evidence against leaders of the ring and touching their conduct is yet ready to be reported. A star-route contractor, who has a large number of contracts and has been in business for a number of years, said to a Western Associated Press reporter to-night that he was not in the ring but

KNEW A GOOD DEAL ABOUT IT.

His contracts are all in the old States east of the Mississippi River, and are mostly short routes. He said that the efforts of the investigators so far to induce the members of the ring to turn State's evidence and expose the whole thing have failed; that the ring was still compact in resistance of exposure, and that is the difficulty in the way of getting direct testimony against it. He said that the ring was composed of six firms of contractors and a few officials, who had used money freely, but had done it in a way that would not create evidence against them. He said, further, that every one of the "expedited" routes were

TAKEN ORIGINALLY

at figures that would not have paid actual expenses, and that, consequently, it was plain the contractors knew beforehand that their routes would be "expedited"; that the conspiracy was arranged so as to take in only certain men; that the heads of the ring have been assured; that all the members will stand firm and true to each other; but, on the other hand, it can be stated that the Administration realized the size of job it had undertaken in this exposure, and will use all its powers to show up the ring. Threats are freely heard to-night as coming from the Ring against the Administration, and of sensational through the papers that have supported the ring, the President particularly.

FRED DOUGLASS.

HIS CASE DISCORDED OF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—It is reported that Gen. Sheridan, the noted stump-speaker, Recorder of Deeds of this District, is to give place to Fred Douglass, present United States Marshal, while Capt. Henry, a special friend of Gen. Garfield, now Postal Agent, is to be appointed Marshal of the District. Gen. Sheridan himself is to be handsomely provided for elsewhere. The disposition of Fred Douglass has been a serious problem to the Administration. It has not, from the first, been the purpose of the President to retain him as Marshal. It has always been one of the duties of the Marshal to preside at the receptions at the White House, and to introduce the guests. This custom was abandoned by Mr. Hayes. Mr. Douglass is now too old to desire to assume any such duties, even if it should be the wish of the present Administration to have him do so.

HE IS ALSO RATHER OLD

to be very efficient as a United States Marshal, and a good many complaints have been made by judges and lawyers against him on that account. Mr. Douglass, too, is not disposed to go abroad, as he feels that he is so advanced in years that he would do better to remain in this country. Accordingly, it has been decided to give him the position of Recorder of Deeds, at a salary practically the same as that of the office which he now holds, an office the duties of which will be even more pleasant for him. The colored race will thus receive recognition in the person of Mr. Douglass, and in a manner entirely satisfactory to Mr. Douglass.

PROCEEDINGS

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—The unfinished business came up. A motion to go into executive session was lost—20 to 21.

Mr. Butler then took the floor, premising his speech by reading from the *Record* the report of a colloquy which occurred between himself and Mr. Burnside on the 20th inst., during the course of which he had stated that if he did not by irrefragable evidence establish the fact that there had been a bargain, he would resign his seat in the Senate. In endeavoring to do so, he desired it to be understood that with the purposes and intentions of the Senators as individuals he had nothing to do. He was not here to impeach the motive or to call into question the individual late piety and honesty of the Senators. The Senator from Virginia (Mahone) had said that no man could search the human heart. That was true, but men were held responsible for their acts to society, and it was his duty as a Senator to criticise legitimately the public acts, the public votes, and public utterances of all men who belonged to the public. He made no charges against the Senator from Virginia. He had nothing but kindest feeling for that Senator, but when that gentleman and his friends rose and charged the Democrats with revolution and treason it was his (Butler's) duty, in vindication of himself, to account for the course he was taking. What were the

EVIDENCES OF A BARGAIN?

1. The Senator from Virginia (Mahone) was elected to the Senate as a Democrat.

2. His purpose to vote with the Republicans had never been announced until by vote had disclosed that fact.

3. Following that vote he had been assigned to the Chairmanship of an important Committee by the Republican caucus.

4. This had been followed by the nomination of Riddleberger for Sergeant-at-Arms.

5. George C. Gorham, an earnest friend of the Senator, has been nominated as Secretary.

6. He (Mahone) has appointed Gorham's brother-in-law as clerk of his Committee.

7. The nomination by the President of Mahone's political friends to Federal offices.

8. The Senator had voted on every motion with the Republicans.

9. By such votes he was carrying out the will of the Republican caucus.

10. He had moved his seat to the Republican side of the Chamber.

11. The Republican caucus refused to transact public business until Gorham and Riddleberger were elected.

12. The Senator still chimed to be Democratic and voted with the Republicans.

13. The Democratic Senators had been assailed because they voted as their consciences dictated in order to direct the attention of the country to the unlawful alliance.

14. Instead of inviting an investigation of the charges, the Senator from Virginia and his friends sought to prevent free speech and legitimate discussion by threats and denunciations.

15. The reason assigned for the coalition was that the Senator from Virginia was in favor of a free ballot and a fair count.

"A FREE BALLOT AND A FAIR COUNT."

continued Butler, "when at the last election the State of Indiana was colonized with negro voters from the South in order to nullify and neutralize the Democratic vote of that State." He then proceeded to reply to portions of Frye's speech, regretting that gentleman's absence, but at the same time quoting the couplet:

He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day.

He replied to the statements made by that Senator (Hampton) from the State of South Carolina, asserting that the people of that State were living in peace and harmony. He read from Eastern newspapers, and from affidavits of citizens of Maine, to show that in the elections held in that State, fraud, bribery and intimidation had been practiced by the Republican party.

THE CHANDLER MURDER IN MAINE

he characterized by saying that, in heinousness, in brutality, in beastliness, it had never been equaled since the days when the Borgias had shocked humanity. Schoolbooks and Bibles the foundation of such civilization! He only cited these outrages to remind the Senator from Maine that before he began another crusade in South Carolina, he ought to apply the teachings of school-books and the Bible at his own home.

The speech ended. Messrs. Burnside and Hale engaged Mr. Butler.

Mr. Burnside repeated that all charges that there was any corruption on his side of the Chamber were false. Mr. Hale said the difference between people of South Carolina and the people of Maine was that, where the offense occurred, the people of Maine and its institutions punished those who had committed the vile deed. The Republican party was dedicated to this single proposition: that everywhere, all over the Republic, a man who had a right to vote should be permitted, if he willed to exercise that right. There would never be abiding peace until that question was settled, and settled right.

On motion of Mr. Mahone a resolution was adopted calling on the Attorney-General for a copy of the report of Special Agent C. C. Lancaster to the United States Marshal for the Western District of Virginia.

Adjourned until Monday.

NOTES.

SILVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—A prominent bimetallist stated to-day that he understood that the instructions of the State Department to the American members of the International Monetary Conference direct them not to agree to a standard unless either Great Britain or Germany shall also consent to adopt the same ratio. The inference was that the United States does not wish to undertake the experiment of an international double standard with Italy, France, or the other portions of the Latin Union alone.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day took up the resolution of Senator Morgan, which proposes to assert that the consent of the United States Government is a condition precedent to the construction of any interoceanic ship-canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. The Committee referred the resolution to Senator Burnside as a sub-committee, with instructions to examine and report it back to the full Committee at an early day.

SILVER.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 410,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the San Francisco, New Orleans, and Philadelphia Mints.

BOYTON'S RELEASE.

Mr. Blaine will soon open a correspondence with the British Government with a view of obtaining from an English prison in Ireland Michael Boyton's release if possible. It is said that the evidence is conclusive in favor of Boyton, and that there is no doubt but that Mr. Blaine will be able to secure his release.

PRISONERS' LETTERS.

The Assistant Attorney-General of the Post-Office Department has delivered an opinion affirming the right of the Jail Warden here to open letters addressed to United States prisoners. The opinion applies to the keepers of all prisons in which United States prisoners are confined.

SECRETARY LINCOLN

to-day telegraphed Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan at Chicago requesting his presence in Washington on departmental business.

CASUALTIES.

A Shocking Accident at a Temporary Ferry in Elgin, Ill.

The City Fixed Up a Cheap Raft to Get People Across the River.

From Twenty to Thirty Unsuspecting People, Mostly Children, Allured on Board.

The Raft Twisted Away from Its Cable and Overturned in Deep Water.

Death by Drowning of from Six to Twelve of the Unfortunate Passengers.

Account of One of the Most Horrible of Recent Casualties by Lightning.

Four Boys Playing Base-Ball at Louisville Struck Dead at the Home-Plate.

Terrific Cyclone at Bird's Point, Mo., Near Cairo—Record of Other Accidents.

ELGIN.

THE CITY'S RAFT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., April 28.—The entire city is shrouded. The calamity of this morning has cast a deep gloom over the community and carried poignant grief into a dozen homes. Last Tuesday, when the tremendous flood carried away the bridges and dam, the City Council ordered a cheap temporary ferry built across Fox River just below the spot where the Chicago street bridge stood. It was completed last evening, and the scow, a frail little structure, only eleven by eighteen feet, running on pulleys on a wire cable, and propelled by the rapid current, made several trips safely, though showing it was not safe. On the second trip, made this morning at just 8:30, the boat, heavily laden with human freight, was snatched by the swift current, turned half round, and filled with water.

THE PANIC-STRICKEN CHILDREN

(for half her passengers were children on their way to school) rushed to one side, the rail broke, and the craft careened over. In a moment a score and a half of struggling human beings wrestled with the swift current in the mad waste of waters. There they were, in plain view of hundreds watching from the shore, on both the east and west sides, right in the business portion of the city, and the cries of victim and friends on the shore were heartrending. One after another the struggles ended. Boats put out as soon as possible, and many were rescued. Some good swimmers reached the shore from a quarter to half a mile be[low]. How many were on the boat will not be [known]. It is said thirty were counted.

THOSE KNOWN TO BE ON THE BOAT

were Bertha Rahn, Emma Boyinger, Frances Creighton, Tom Murphy, Leo Taylor, Guy Carlisle, Pat Sullivan, N. W. H. Mallett, Will Long, George Kirkpatrick, R. S. Raron, John Collins, Andrew Dewees, L. D. Eastman, Louis Olsen, Alfred Hildstrum, J. Johnson, Dr. Von Koehring, Elmer Foster, Austin Rice, John Corbin, and Fred Ainley. Of these, all were saved but

Thomas Murphy, aged 26.
John Corbin, aged 25.
Leo Taylor, aged 16.
Elmer Foster, aged 15.
Guy Carlisle, aged 15.
Frances Creighton, aged 12.
Murphy was one of the men running the boat. He leaves a wife.

THOUGH A GOOD SWIMMER,

he could not reach the shore.

John Corbin leaves a wife and two children. He had just moved here from Hallday, Lake County.

The others were school children. Carlisle was a son of Supervisor Carlisle, and Taylor, of James Taylor, of the firm of Campbell & Taylor. It is thought the blow has permanently affected his mother's mind. The little Creighton girl was a daughter of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul yardmaster. Her mother is [nearly] [dis]traught with grief. Two other little girls were saved [by] Will Long swimming ashore on a plank with one. There were others on the raft, and some were drowned, but who and how many is yet unknown. No bodies have been found, though the river is being dragged by crowds, lighted by calcium lights.

SAFE.

John Throop, William Burton, Jim Martin, two Chicago drummers, John Powers and W. Roper, reported drowned, are safe. The body of the Creighton girl has not been found. Bitter reproach is cast on those concerned in building the boat. It is thought the city will have some litigation on its hands.

ANOTHER REPORT.

ELGIN, Ill., April 28.—The latest reports entirely confirm the former estimate of the number drowned, which cannot be less than twelve. No bodies have as yet been recovered, though every effort is being put forward. Over a dozen drags are dredging the river, and to-night the work is being carried on with the aid of calcium lights. Both bridges below here are guarded with wires, to catch the bodies should they not have already floated beyond them. Dispatches have been sent to every town along the river as far south as Ottawa, asking the authorities to watch all the dams and bridges.

GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVAILS HERE,

and the streets were thronged with men, women, and children, terror stricken at the terrible calamity that has befallen our city. Several of the houses along the river were made comfortable for those rescued from the cold, wake previous to removing them to their several homes, and every assistance has been rendered that human skill and forethought can devise. When the ferry sank and the crowd of thirty men, boys, and girls were seen struggling in the mad torrent, their cries reading the air for blocks away, dozens of small row boats were sent out and it is mainly to this manner that some of the passengers were saved.

THOSE KNOWN TO BE DROWNED

are:

Thomas Murphy, one of the boatmen. He was an excellent swimmer, but was drowned by others clinging to him.

Guy Carlisle, aged 15. He was the oldest son of Supervisor James A. Carlisle.

Leo Taylor, 15 years old, the son of James Taylor.

Elmer Foster, aged 15, the son of George Foster, a carpenter.

John Corbon, aged 25. He recently came here from Lake County, and leaves a wife and two children.

Frances Creighton, aged 11 years, daughter of John Creighton, yardmaster.

Following is

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE SAVED:

Patrick Sullivan, one of the ferrymen.
Robert Egan, a law student.
V. H. Mallett, a painter.
George Kirkpatrick, a carpenter.
Will Long, a carpenter.
Peter Jackson, Louis Olsen, L. D. Eastman, and A. Hillstrom, Swede laborers.
Andrew Dawson, a stranger.
John Collins, aged 15 years.
Austin Rice, a railroad-cat.
Fred Ainsley, a stranger.
Two little girls, Bertha Rahn, daughter of John Rahn, a butcher, and Emma Berringer, daughter of Bernard Berringer, a watchmaker.
The engineer, Simonds and Lockwood, reported among the lost, have since been seen, and were not upon the boat.

REMARKABLE CATASTROPHE.

BALL-PLAYERS STRUCK DEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 28.—A most remarkable accident occurred here at 1 o'clock to-day, the result of which was the instant death of four boys and slight injuries to the others. It is the habit of the pupils of the St. Antonius Catholic School to spend their noon recess at play on a common adjacent to their building. Recess lasts from half-past 12 till 1 o'clock. A sharp shower began to-day a few minutes before 1 o'clock, at which time seven lads belonging to the St. Antonius School were concluding a game of ball. The last strike had been made, and the lad who hit the ball made all the bases, or what is best known as a home-run. As he touched the home-plate, and while his companions were yelling around him in their excitement over his good hit, a vivid flash of lightning dazzled all who saw it. When persons in the neighborhood and others who were passing recovered sufficiently to again look at the boys

ALL OF THEM WERE FLAT ON THE GROUND.

The parties who went to the prostrate boys discovered that they were senseless and that four were dead. The lightning had struck the ground near the group, and plowed five feet deep, making a round hole, like the barrel of a rifle. The boys who were killed were:

Bernard Schuette, No. 423 Rowan street.
John Pfaiser, No. 222 High street.
Len Fleck, Twenty-second and Market streets.
Frank Snyder, a son of M. A. Snyder, Twenty-second and Jefferson streets.

These boys were all German, and were in the same class at the Catholic school which they attended. Their ages were all about the same,—11 or 12 years. Fleck was taken to his father's grocery, on Twenty-second and Market. Schuette and Pfaiser's bodies were carried to Campbell's tobacco factory, Twenty-fifth and Main streets. Snyder was taken to a shoe-store opposit Fleck's grocery.

IN ADDITION

to the boys mentioned, a youth named Pinta, who was also engaged in the game, was seriously shocked. He was taken to his home on Grayson, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. It is not known whether he is fatally hurt or not. A large tree, said to have stood upon the spot where the calamity of to-day occurred, was struck by lightning several years ago. Schuette, Pfaiser, and Fleck were close together when struck, all being within a few feet of each other, while the lad Pint and another boy named Laeder, who were shocked only, were 100 yards from the others. Snyder was picked up near the hole in the ground, his ear burned and a hole in his head an inch in diameter, while his hair was much scorched. Fleck's face soon became blue, and Pfaiser was marked by a blue line under one eye. Schuette was not marked.

THE LIGHTNING TORE THE CLOTHING, hats, and boots and shoes from the lads, leaving them half naked. Their apparel was cut like mince meat, and its edges were much scorched. An old wire fence, cast away on the common, is thought to have attracted the fluid.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL-STORM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., April 28.—A terrific hail-storm arrived here this evening, the heaviest ever seen in this locality. The streets and walks were covered with hail, and presented quite a wintry spectacle. The wind blew almost a hurricane, and so continued fully thirty minutes. Considerable damage was done, to what extent has not been ascertained.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—An Ironton, Mo., special says: "The town and surroundings was visited with the heaviest hail-storm ever known in this section. It lasted about fifteen minutes. Most of the stones were as large as hen's eggs. Hence can be seen more than seven inches in circumference. Nearly all the glass in the northern side buildings was broken, and fruit and vegetables badly damaged.

FIGHT WITH A BULL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 28.—Edward Rogers, a farmer living near this city, had a terrible fight this morning with a young bull that attacked him in his pasture. At the first attack the animal threw him completely over his head. Rogers being stunned by the shock, but as soon as he got up the bull attacked him again. The attack was renewed five times, each time the bull knocking him down. At last Rogers succeeded in reaching a piece of [iron], with which he beat off the enraged animal [but] its escape through the [fence]. The pieces of clothing stripped from his body, his collar bone broken, and his body bruised in every part. It is feared his injuries will prove extremely dangerous.

GREAT STORM.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 28.—A heavy rain, hail, and lightning storm prevailed in this city at 1 o'clock to-day. Four boys were killed in the West End by lightning. The accident occurred at Twenty-sixth and Market. The boys were playing base-ball. Their ages ranged from 12 to 14. The boys were pupils of the school, and the disaster happened during recess. Their names are Leo Fleck, Bernard Schuette, John Pfaisen, and Frank Snyder. The three first-named died a few minutes after being taken to their homes in the neighborhood. The fourth was burned beyond recognition.

SAWED IN TWAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUPACA, Wis., April 28.—William Magdang, a 16-year-old German boy, who worked in James' sawmill at Saxeville, was literally cut in two by being thrown against a circular saw while it was in motion. The boy's vitals were scattered over the floor, and he died instantaneously.

A MINER INJURED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, April 28.—A miner in the employ of the Chicago, Wilmington, & Vermilion Coal Company, named William Grant, was severely hurt in the mines yesterday morning by the fall of some coal overhead, which caught his leg and mashed it very badly.

IT WAS LOADED.

LA SALLE, Ill., April 28.—Monday night a little 11-year-old boy and a 9-year-old girl, children of Andrew Hanselmeier, a farmer living south of here, played with a revolver supposed not to be loaded. It went off and the little girl was horribly wounded in the neck, and died in great agony yesterday.

A CYCLONE.

BIRD'S POINT, Mo., April 28.—A terrific wind and hail-storm struck this place about 4 p. m., doing much damage. The Yardmaster of the Iron Mountain Railroad, Ed Dyer, of Hartford, Conn., was instantly killed, a tree falling on him. The particulars of damage by the storm cannot be learned at present.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Cold-Blooded Murder Committed Near the Village of Batavia, N. Y.

The Victim a Wealthy Farmer and the Murderer His Hired Man.

An Indictment Found Against a Supposed Wife-Poisoner in Ohio.

A Mob in Kentucky Visits a Jail and Kills an Inmate.

A Belligerant Old Frenchman Shoots the Mayor of East St. Louis.

A Brute in Buffalo Seriously, if Not Fatally, Stabs His Wife.

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.—The quiet farming community living on the outskirts of the thriving Village of Batavia, Genesee County, was thrown into a state of intense excitement yesterday morning by the assassination of one of their number, in the person of John Welker, a middle-aged man of some landed wealth. The circumstances surrounding the tragedy combine to make it one of the most atrocious of cold-blooded crimes ever committed in the county. The facts in the case are: About 8 o'clock of March Charles Stockley entered the employ of John Welker for a period of seven months, having worked for him a short time last year. Stockley became a suitor for the hand of Welker's daughter, Miss Libbie. His suit was frowned upon by Mr. Welker, and early Wednesday morning the two had a dispute in the barn, where Stockley was milking, and the latter's team were disbanded. He soon after went to Batavia, visited the jewelry store of J. A. Clark, and purchased a five-shooter thirty-two-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver. He then returned to Welker's farm, and after loitering about some time went out of the house to the field in the rear of the barn, where Mr. Welker was plowing. When Welker arrived nearly in front of him Stockley took out his revolver, and three children who were present state that without saying a word he began shooting. Mr. Welker threw the reins which he had about him over his head and ran away, Stockley jumping over the bars and following, and firing at him three times, the last shot taking effect in Welker's brain. The neighbors, attracted by the unusual noise, came to the scene, and Mr. Isaac Gates, his wife, and hired man, named Fred Schwartz. Mr. Welker, who was unconscious, into the house and laid him on a lounge, where he died without uttering a word. Stockley, after the shooting, walked out calmly to the road and toward the village. Mr. Gates soon after started to notify the officers, and having done so, several started after the perpetrator of the crime. At the corner of Main and Bank streets they caught sight of the fugitive, who, coming another way, had evidently had a second thought frightened, and started to run away. After a long chase Stockley was caught by Officer Plate, Deputy-Sheriff Dodson, and a young man named Michael Hayes, the latter having followed him for some distance on horseback. Even on the terms of shooting which Stockley made at the same time brandishing his revolver. The fleeing man, seeing that he was surrounded, finally gave himself up to an open lot. Stockley was [then] taken by Officer Plate in a buggy to Welker's home, where they arrived just in time to see the unfortunate man breathe his last. The author of the crime stood by unmoved. The prisoner was then removed to the village. He conducts himself in a very cool manner, but appearing to realize his terrible position. He tried to get off on the self-defense dodge, but subsequently admitted that he loved Welker's daughter and was very unhappy when the old man was in the way. When he purchased the revolver he meant to kill Welker. He was committed to jail.

A GHASTLY SPECTACLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—A ghastly sight was presented in the Central Hospital this morning. A Proposed up in bed sat a pallid-faced Chinaman with his neck bandaged up and blood flowing from his mouth. Close by, sitting doubled up with both feet on their chairs, were two other Chinamen, also with bandaged necks. The three were found early this morning at No. 965 Stockton street, struggling for possession of a pen-knife and with their throats gashed in a most frightful manner. Officer Gass, who heard the noise and burst in the door, brought all three to the hospital. The following account of the affair was obtained from Chong Fo and Tum Tay, proprietors of an underwear store: At about 12 o'clock last night Ah Sung, another Chinaman, was granted permission to sleep in the store. Ah Sung, Gaylin Chang Ap was awakened by the unpleasant sensation of a knife traveling across his throat, and beheld Ah Sung bending over him intent on murdering him. His struggles awoke his partner, Chong Fo, coming to the assistance was also attacked by Sung, and cut in the throat. The assasin was overpowered, and was in turn jabbed in the throat with his own knife. Chong Fo had a gash extending almost from ear to ear, but neither jugular vein nor windpipe was cut. He and another gash across the forehead, which severed the temporal artery. Tum Tay was also badly cut in the throat, and Ah Sung, who made the attack, stabbed in both the jugular vein and windpipe; his recovery is doubtful. The two partners claim that Ah Sung's intentions were murder and robery. Sung has nothing to say.

A BELLIGERENT FRENCHMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—There was a lively row in East St. Louis to-day, in which John T. McLean, the Mayor of that city, played a prominent part. McLean and an old Frenchman named Marcelius Moucherat owned lots of ground which adjoined each other. To-day the Mayor, together with William Wallace, William Kenny, and a negro named Pope Jerome Varrier, started in to build a fence around the Mayor's lot. Moucherat, for reasons, objected to this, and ordered the party away. They refused to vacate the premises, and Moucherat called to his wife to hand him out his single-barreled gun. She got him the weapon. The Mayor and his party at the sight of it ran and attempted to shelter themselves behind a sapling. It proved but poor shelter. Moucherat banged away with his gun and the contents of the barrel lodged in the Mayor's right cheek, putting out his right eye and disfiguring him for life. Moucherat was reloading his gun, preparing to serve the others in the way he had the Mayor, when they closed in on and disarmed him. He is in jail now. The Mayor is at home suffering, and will build no fences for some time to come.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUNDEE, Ill., April 28.—Monday morning last William Stewart, a farmer living three miles north of this place, left for Chicago to collect some money due him in the city. Returning Monday night, he started up the railroad track for home in company with another man who was not known. He not reaching home, search was instituted Tuesday morning, which resulted in finding his body in Fox River, between here and Algonquin, together with his head badly smashed in, which shows to [have] been foully dealt with. Two foot boys [have] arrested on suspicion of being a resident of Algonquin,—and it is thought the murderer will be caught and punished.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALGONQUIN, Ill., April 28.—William Stewart, a prominent farmer of this place, has been missing since Monday night. Description: Five feet eight, weight about 160 pounds, age 40, dark complexion, mustache and chin whiskers, black diagonal coat. Foul play is suspected. It is supposed he had considerable money on his person.

KILLED IN JAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 28.—At Paris, Bourbon County, this morning, a masked mob of forty horsemen rode up to the County Jail and demanded the keys of Jailer McCarney, saying that they wanted the Wine brothers, Dennis and John, charged with the murder of William Moreland five weeks since. McCarney refused to give up the keys, when five pistols were presented at his head. His wife, fearing violence to her husband, gave up the keys. The mob proceeded to John Wine's cell and ordered him to come out. He refused, and they fired seven times, five shots taking effect in Wine's body and killing him instantly. A special Grand Jury has been impaneled to ferret out the mob.

A DRUGGIST STABBED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 28.—D. F. McCartney, a druggist, was stabbed seriously at an early hour this morning by Charles Tonielah. The latter was loitering around the outside of the store when McCartney told him to go away. One word brought on another, when Tonielah stabbed McCartney in the abdomen with a knife. Latest accounts say the sufferer is sinking rapidly. Tonielah gave himself up to the police. He would not confess that he did the cutting.

SUPPOSED POISONING.

CINCINNATI, O., April 28.—The Grand Jury of Lancaster, O., found an indictment for murder in the first degree against Joseph Dresback, a wealthy farmer of that county, for the murder of his wife seven years ago. It was supposed at the time that she died of heart disease, but suspicious circumstances have been followed up until the indictment was found. He is accused of poisoning her.

A MURDEROUS HUSBAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., April 28.—John Hummel, while crazy drunk this morning, made a murderous assault upon his wife, stabbing her twice in the left breast with a large jackknife, the blade reaching near the unfortunate victim's heart, dangerously if not fatally wounding her. The two had quarreled and separated a year ago, and this was the occasion of their first meeting.

A BAD MAN TO TACKLE.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 28.—Last night at Covington, this State, Dick Campbell and two men named Allen and Yancy attacked a young man named Henry Hunton. Allen and Yancy were cut in the back, and Campbell's throat from ear to ear, his head being almost severed from his body. Hunton surrendered, and was released on the preliminary trial.

DRUGGED TO DEATH.

EAST WINDSOR, Mass., April 28.—Henry Kay, aged 24, an expressman, died here to-day from the effects of drugged liquor imbibed during Monday night while taking a trip around Boston with a friend, Peter White. Both were overcome by drugs, and had to be taken home in ambulance, but White has recovered.

ALLEGED POISONER ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 28.—Xavier Huber, sausagemaker, was arrested to-day accused of poisoning his wife a year ago. He has been married three times, and each wife died in some mysterious manner, and all in convulsions.

HE ROBBED THE MAILS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 28.—Jesse Wyatt, mail carrier, aged 19, was committed to jail in an adjoining county a few days ago for robbing the mails. He confessed and directed the Sheriff where to find the hidden money.

A DOOMED MAN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 28.—Hays, the murderer of Sheriff Beattie, of Crittenden County, Arkansas, arrived this morning at Augusta, Ark., and will be taken to Little Rock to-night.

CAPTURED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 28.—Jacob Williams, who murdered T. W. Pierce at Midway on Tuesday, has been captured. He pleads self-defense in extenuation.

TWENTY YEARS FOR RAPE.

DETROIT, Mich., April 28.—Reuben Hall, convicted at Charlotte, in this State, of rape, was to-day sentenced to twenty years in the State Prison.

POLITICAL.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., April 28.—The desire of Democratic leaders in different parts of the State to see Washington McLean put forward as a candidate for Governor, which first became generally known to-day, has created much talk. The old wheel-horses of the party in all parts of the State are said to be favorable to his nomination, some of them enthusiastically, and the rank and file of the party are disposed to receive the suggestion with favor. It is argued that the time has come to try one of the old-line Democrats again, and Wash McLean is one of the shrewdest and most distinguished of that sort, and, in addition, he is wealthy, and in that respect would be a match for Charley Foster. Here in Cincinnati the party have what some of its leaders frankly term a white elephant on its hands. The new Reform Mayor is pulling everybody to the rear, and is seriously injuring the party prospects. Prominent Democrats freely admit that his general policy is unwise and his appointments unfortunate. Their victory at the spring election will be a tremendous one, and will give the Democratic party in the fall campaign their best man is needed as a standard-bearer. Wash McLean could probably act in that capacity if he desires to, and it would help him to realize an ambition which he is credited,—to succeed George H. Pendleton in the United States Senate. Some of his friends say, however, that it is a doubtful whether he would accept the Gubernatorial nomination.

PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

LITTLE ROCK, April 28.—An important political meeting was held here to-day looking to an organization of the Democratic party on the basis of a repudiation of the Fishback amendment, its friends claiming to be a majority of the party. Influential representatives from all sections of the State are present. The leading opponents of the amendment have submitted a proposition to the amendment (Democratic faction) of compromise on the basis of calling a Constitutional Convention and allowing a reorganization of the Central Committee satisfactory to the amendment faction. The latter have taken the proposition under advisement, and will hold a meeting for its consideration to-night.

DORSEY'S INFLUENCE.

SANTA FE, April 28.—It is rumored that Chief Justice L. B. Prince, of the Territorial Supreme court, is to be removed without cause by the President, it is said at the instigation of Senator Dorsey.

OBITUARY.

DETROIT, MICH.

DETROIT, Mich., April 28.—Henry O. Clark, of the firm of John H. Wendell & Co., commission merchants, of this city, died yesterday of heart disease after a long and painful illness.

N. M. BRAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., April 28.—Our community was greatly shocked last evening by hearing that one of its oldest and most esteemed citizens, N. M. Brand, had died suddenly of heart-disease.

WILLIAM KIDWELL.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 28.—William Kidwell, of Clarksville, committed suicide at 8 o'clock p. m. by shooting himself through the throat. Deceased was 32 years old.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 28.—James Bodmer, one the oldest citizens of New Albany, died at home to-day, aged 83 years.

SUICIDE.

STREATOR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., April 28.—The old gentleman, Mr. Waldron, who was spoken of in Tuesday's TRIBUNE as attempting to take his life last Sabbath by the aid of a revolver, died this morning at 5 o'clock, from the effects of his lingering disease. The wound he inflicted upon his face seemed to pain him very little, but he was very indignant that his friends had prolonged his stay on earth when he had tried so hard to go. He will be buried to-morrow in Riverwood Cemetery.

BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, O., April 28.—Job E. Owens, a prominent and prosperous citizen of Butler County, committed suicide with a pistol; no cause known.

"BOYCOTTING."

The Latest Victim in Gov. Patrick, Governor of the Dayton Soldiers' Home.

DAYTON, O., April 28.—Much discussion has arisen between Irish citizens of Dayton and the Soldiers' Home in relation to the action of Gen. Patrick, Governor of the Home, who recently refused to permit Redpath as lecture there on "Irish Grievances." He stated that, as the United States was at peace with England, he would permit no agitators to declaim against the English Government. He refused to make any reply or explain any letters addressed to him by the Land League, and last evening a circular was issued and distributed about the Soldiers' Home declaring Gov. Patrick boycotted, and action has been decided upon accordingly. It is generally understood to be approved by the Land League. Gov. Patrick is

NEW YORK.

Conversation with a Railroad Man Just Back from Mexico.

Progress of the Tehuantepec Line, an Enterprise Subsidized by the Government.

Facts Elicited in the Trial of a Pepper-Throwing Adventuress.

Outline of the Work of the Trunk Line Convention Just Adjourned.

No Advance or Reduction Made on Through Freights, So Fink Says.

Consolidation of Texas Pacific and Iron Mountain, After Much Maneuvering.

The Wall Street Brokers Scared by a Scheme to Tax Their Gross Transactions.

New York Correspondents' Views of the Star-Route Investigation at Washington.

MEXICAN RAILROADS.

PROGRESS OF THE TEHUANTEPEC LINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Among the passengers in the steamship British Empire, which arrived on Wednesday evening from Vera Cruz was Gen. Henry W. Slocum, who had been making a visit to the Mexican Capital. He was seen this evening at his home in Brooklyn, and in reply to a request that he would give the result of his observations as to the railway systems of Mexico, said:

"My stay in the City of Mexico was but a brief one of ten days, and I don't think that I can tell you much that has not already appeared in the public prints.

THE RAILWAY FROM VERA CRUZ

to the city of Mexico is a very fine one. It was built entirely by English capital."

"Was your visit in connection with any of the projected railway enterprises?"

"Not in an official capacity exactly, but I am somewhat interested financially in the Tehuantepec Road, and I desired to see how the work was advancing."

"Has that road been begun?"

"Oh, yes; the first twelve miles from the eastern terminus are completed, and forty more are graded. By July 1 fully fifty miles will have been built, and will be in running order. Mr. McAlpine is there, and has selected a harbor for the western terminus, and will begin to build from that end immediately. A large quantity of rails and rolling stock will be shipped thither within the next fortnight."

"Is the road build solely by American capital?"

"Entirely, except that the Company have a subsidy from the Mexican Government of $13,000 a mile, to be paid as the road advances, and this has been paid regularly so far, and probably will continue to be. While I was in the City of Mexico the sum of $650,000 was put in the Appropriation bill to provide for the payment of the portion that is expected to be built during this year."

THE FEW ENGINEERING DIFFICULTIES.

"Are there many engineering difficulties in the course of the route?"

"Very few. It is mostly a level, the highest elevation of the whole route being but 600 feet."

"What other roads are projected?"

"There is one that proposes to go from the City of Mexico north till it strikes the railway line between Mexico and this country."

"In any of that built yet?"

"No, not yet. Then there is Gen. Grant's road. That begins at a point on the coast, about fifteen miles below Vera Cruz, at the place where Gen. Scott landed with his troops. There is much opposition to the selection of a terminus among the Vera Cruz people, who don't like the idea of a rival seaport being built up so near, and possibly some other point may be selected. Its proposed course from there is due west to the Pacific."

"Is any of this yet been built?"

"No."

"Is it to be aided by the Government?"

"It has no subsidy, nor has the other road that I spoke of, but they

MAY HAVE LAND GRANTS;

of that I am not well informed."

"Do you think that Gen. Grant will be personally in this enterprise?"

"I do, but he has peculiar advantages. He is popular, and has some bright people around him among the Mexicans—people of great influence."

"Is there any Mexican capital invested in this road?"

"No, none is in any of the roads, I think. In fact, there is not much capital there to invest. The almost continual political disturbances have kept the country poor."

"What is the feeling there towards Americans?"

"Well, it is mixed. I think that the poor class of Mexican citizens are in favor of the introduction of American capital and enterprise, but there is a large class that is still

JEALOUSLY PREJUDICED AGAINST EVERYTHING AMERICAN.

and there is much lawlessness. There is no more need for a small constabulary force to be established by a guard of soldiers. In this respect, however, matters are, I understand, greatly improved from what they formerly were. Diaz did much to curb the power of those bands, and the present ruler (Gonzalez) is pursuing the same course. Every cessation of revolution strengthens the stability of the country, and the certainty of life and property. The Government is now paying the interest on the foreign debt promptly, and I think there is every reason to believe that the country will rapidly rise in prosperity from this on."

"What do you ascribe

THE REASON TO IMPROVE THE COUNTRY

so much?"

"To its disturbed state chiefly; to the lack of facilities for getting the product of the land to the seaboard, and to the enervating influence of the climate. But, with the completion of these roads and the influx of new blood by emigration, a wonderful change will be worked in that land within the next decade."

"Were many Americans there at present?"

"Quite a number. The hotels are full of them to overflowing."

"Are they seeking employment?"

"In some cases, yes; but most of them are there on business connected with one or the other of the lines of railway."

"Is the extreme length of the Tehuantepec route?"

"Two hundred and fifty miles, and it is estimated that it will [illegible] in three

COAL SHAFT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

April 28.—This forenoon a disastrous fire occurred at the Decatur Coal-Shaft, by which the amount of $1,000. The [illegible] houses were totally destroyed, and [illegible] was damaged seriously. The fire was the explosion of coal-oil, which it is supposed a [illegible] had been filled by a careless miner.

CENTRALIA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

April 28.—About 2 o'clock this morning J. F. Roberts was awakened by the cries of his residence, and before he and family it was too late to save anything except private papers. The loss is $5,000 and $3,000. The Continental carried a risk of $2,500 on it.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

April 28.—Two thousand bales of cotton belonging to Capt. Rattan & Rattan's platform, near the depot in Fort Worth, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Insured. The loss is $100,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

EVANSTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

April 28.—A small house on the north of this village was burned yesterday afternoon.

PADUCAH, KY.

April 28.—The building occupied by Fowler, and Voigt & Sons, tailors, was burned. Loss total to Voigt & Sons.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Cunard Line steamer Scythia, from Liverpool for New York, has put into St. John with her engines disabled. She will require to be towed to her destination. She left Liverpool on Saturday last. The Inman Line steamer City of New York for Liverpool, with the Cunarder in sight, left Queenstown this morning, arriving here Wednesday night. The City will sail to-day, take a supply of coal, and proceed on her voyage. The Pavonia, from Hamburg, has arrived. The Zealand, from Antwerp, arrived this morning. The Celtic, from Liverpool, arrived. The steamer Wisconsin, from Liverpool, arrived. The steamer Wyoming, from Glasgow, and Assyrian Monarch, from London, arrived.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The State Medical Association elected N. G. Jennings of Albany president; Drs. C. E. Ewing, W. H. Holmes and E. C. Ewing, vice-presidents; Dr. E. B. Gilbert, secretary, and Dr. [illegible], treasurer.

HOSIERY.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The hosiery manufacturers have appointed a committee to [illegible] the United States Senators who are opposing the recent action of the Government in the matter of the Texas Pacific and Iron Mountain consolidation. The committee will wait upon Senators Conkling and Kernan to-morrow.

A PEPPER-THROWER.

LIFE OF AN ADVENTURESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 28.—During the trial to-day of Mrs. Ellen M. Gardner, who, as "Miss Ellen M. Freeman" threw red pepper into the eyes of Howard G. Ingersoll, a manufacturer of this city, a startling record of the cunning machinations of a female adventuress were brought to light. Mrs. Gardner, when arrested, claimed that she was only 16 years old, which representation she made to Gardner when the latter married her, and said her name before marriage was Ellen May Freeman. The examination showed that her real name was Ellen May Stanley, and that she was near 30 years old. There is a reward for her apprehension offered in England, and she has been known under the names of Freeman, Cass, Babcock, Morrison, Clark, Harvey, and Morris. She was a barmaid in England, and lived with a wine merchant by whom she had a child, until she became acquainted with one Henry Roe, a bank messenger.

SHE FORGED THE MERCHANT'S NAME

to a check for £3,000, and, it is believed, secured the money through Roe's aid. The latter was concerned in an extensive robbery in an English bank, and fled with her to Toronto, Canada, to escape the police. Here she fastened herself upon a married man, who was a member of the Order of Foresters, and swindled him out of some money. She had previously forced Roe to marry her on the voyage to America, but he left her in Canada and came to New York, she pursuing, meantime, her career as an adventuress with considerable success. She was very winning in manner, a ready talker, and as keen-witted as those of her class usually are. She was accustomed to gain

ENTRANCE INTO RESPECTABLE FAMILIES

by taking situations as nurse, companion, or lady's maid, or attendant. She had several male acquaintances besides Roe, with whom she lived, and three of these—Moffat, Terwilliger, and Downs—were her accomplices in the assault upon and attempt to blackmail Ingersoll. She attempted to blackmail J. S. Kane, of Montclair, N. J., but was defeated and driven from his home, and then, through a newspaper-advertising bureau, obtained a situation with the family of Mr. Henriques, the Wall street broker. She told there the pitiful story of shipwreck that had awakened Ingersoll's sympathies, but was soon discharged.

TWO OF HER LOVERS

visited Mr. Henriques after her dismissal, and attempted to blackmail him, but, as soon as he divined their business, he drove them from his house at the point of a revolver. After this she lived on Long Island, and in New Jersey, and elsewhere, gaining the confidence of other foolish men, but apparently making no further attempt at blackmail until she selected Ingersoll as a likely victim. After the assault, she lived in Dowling street with the aunt of Gardner, and her suave manners and apparently affectionate disposition duped both the aunt and the guardian, the latter of whom married her on March 5, believing her to be as young as she said she was, and knowing nothing of her antecedents.

THE MARRIAGE

was performed, so Gardner says, by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst. The prisoner admitted that she knew Roe, Cass, Terwilliger, Downs, and the others, but avoided all questions tending to draw out admissions as to the truth of the allegations in the manuscript record of her life. She admitted she had passed as the wife of several men to whom she denied being married. She declared that she was not married to Roe, and frequently

PUT HER HANDKERCHIEF TO HER EYES

and kept it there several moments before answering inquiries put to her by the magistrate. She walked slowly and with apparent difficulty from the stand when the examination ended, and took her seat by the side of her young husband, who had heard her history blended by the line of questioning with a flushed face. When she sat down Justice Smith arose and said to her: "You are found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $250 and to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary." Her husband led her to the door of the prison, and then left her. He said he had done his duty, and should stay by her until her fate was made known and she was pronounced guilty. He would now have nothing more to do with her.

His counsel said his client would apply for a divorce immediately.

BILLIARDS.

SCHAEFER'S CHALLENGE TO VIGNAUX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 28.—As a result of his victory over George Slosson in the recent billiard contest, Jacob Schaefer has issued the following challenge to Maurice Vignaux, the great French champion who twice defeated Slosson:

NEW YORK, April 28, 1881.—*To Maurice Vignaux, Paris, France:* I hereby challenge you to play me a billiard match of 4,000 point, at the champion's game, to be played, in series of 500 points each, during five consecutive nights, for $1,000 a side, the match to take place next December in either London or New York, and to be played on a 4x10 size J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company table, with two and three-eighths thick balls. I will play in New York I will allow you a liberal amount for expenses. Should you choose London I will meet you there and pay my own expenses. As I am credibly informed that you are practicing regularly on a table manufactured in America, I assume that you can have no objections to arranging a contest on a American table. I have this day deposited $100 with E. C. Bunn, of the Sporting World, which amount, or a larger amount if desired, will be forwarded to any reputable stakeholder residing in either London or Paris that you may select. Hoping to receive an early acceptance of this challenge, and assuring you that I will make every reasonable concession to secure a match, I subscribe myself, yours respectfully,

JACOB SCHAEFER.

THE TRUNK LINES.

WHAT THEY DID IN COUNCIL.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Convention of the managers and General Freight Agents of the trunk-line railways and their connections, in private session for two days at the office of the Trunk-Line Commissioner, adjourned to-day. All the principal roads in the Convention East and West were represented. The Committee on Classification of Freights recommends some changes, which were adopted, and will be made public shortly. The roads west of Buffalo, at points where traffic is apportioned, adjusted the difference between themselves relating to division of business.

COMMISSIONER FINK

said there had been no advance or reduction made in rates on through freights. He also said that no action had been taken in regard to the so-called freight pooling agreement between the trunk lines. The existing compacts provide for the pooling of tonnage of freight in competing trunk lines, and a division [illegible] basis. Further advance in the [illegible] of the Southwestern railway combination was substantially concluded by an agreement on the basis of the consolidation of the Iron Mountain Railway with the Texas Pacific Railway. It was agreed to consolidate the two roads on a basis of not exceeding 5 per cent difference in stocks in favor of Iron Mountain. This concession was made by the Texas & Pacific on the ground that the indebtedness of the Iron Mountain Road is less than that of the former.

STREET TALK.

WHAT THE OPERATORS HAVE TO SAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 28.—"The market to-day has been rather dull and irregular," said a leading broker. "The Vanderbilts have been steady or advancing, the Grangers strong, the coal stocks quiet, the Elevated stocks weak, and the Southwestern stocks very [illegible]. Pacific Mail advanced 1, and Western Union declined. There was no cause for the weakness in Elevated stocks, unless the statement published this morning may be the cause. Nevertheless, New York Elevated declined 5, and Manhattan and Metropolitan in lesser amounts. Somebody will get hurt selling New York Elevated one of these days. The statements printed nowadays do not compare well with the statements made to the arbitrators a year ago. A good many men are figuring out the differences, and there will be some interesting statements on the subject before long.

THE SOUTHWESTERN STOCKS

have been the special feature of interest, on account of the settlement of terms between Texas Pacific and Iron Mountain. There was a conference of parties in interest this morning, at which the agreement that 110 shares of Texas Pacific should be given for 100 shares of Iron Mountain was ratified. The effect of the agreement was once in the quick adjustment of prices to the new valuation of the respective stocks. There is a strong feeling among the Wall street men against the bill proposing to tax brokers one-fifth of 1 per cent on sales. The tax would amount to between $9 and $8 on each transaction of 100 shares, and as the tax would be charged to customers, whose profit is often measured by 'eighths' and 'quarters,' it would be burdensome. The tax would amount to millions and millions of dollars, and is

A BLOW AT THE FINANCIAL INTERESTS OF THE CITY."

An insider said to-day: "The rumor in relation to Mr. Sage taking the Presidency and Mr. Gould going into the Directory of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company is rather premature. I understand from trustworthy sources that the attention of these gentlemen has been called to the Manhattan. They look upon the proposition made to them with favor, and have promised to give it full consideration as soon as certain additional facts are presented to them. Very much will depend, however, upon the action of the City Government upon the application for relief from the arrears of taxes. With favorable action on the part of city authorities, it is not unlikely that Messrs. Gould and Sage will be disposed to relieve the corporation from its embarrassment and take an active part in its future management."

MR. RUSSELL SAGE

said: "There is not a word of truth in the report that I have tried to depress the price of Iron Mountain or Texas Pacific. I am a large holder of the stocks of both companies, and a great believer in the properties. I expect to see both roads in the list of dividend-payers early in 1882."

"You can say,"

SAID A GREAT OPERATOR,

"that the differences between the Iron Mountain and the Texas Pacific have been settled, and that the Iron Mountain will go into the consolidation ten points ahead of the Texas Pacific. The talk about leaving the Iron Mountain out had a basis of fact, but has been exaggerated to enable insiders to acquire stock. The agreement has been made, and it is in favor of the Iron Mountain."

THE LONG PENDING PROPOSITION

for a consolidation of the Texas Pacific and the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroads is said to have been practically agreed upon, but not in accordance with the original proposition. The Philadelphia holders of the Texas Pacific stock refused concession in their favor, and the Iron Mountain stockholders demanded a difference of 15 per cent. Mr. Gould is said to have been in favor of an exchange of stock upon equal terms, but ultimately agreed to waive his preferences. The agreement of consolidation on the part of a majority of the stockholders in both Companies, which will be submitted at a meeting of the Directors of both roads is said to be that the Texas Pacific Directors shall issue consolidated stock to the holders of the Iron Mountain stock, and in consideration of absorbing the latter road will give a concession of about 5 per cent.

THE PANAMA ROAD.

It was stated on authority to-day that no agreement had been made in regard to the purchase of the Panama Railroad by the De Lesseps Canal Company. An officer of the Railroad Company stated that several conferences had been held between Trenor W. Park and representatives of De Lesseps, in the office of J. & W. Seligman & Co. recently. Any agreement would have to be confirmed by the directors of the road. Such a meeting would not take place before May 13. It was also added that Mr. Park had offered to transfer a majority of the stock at a certain price, providing other holders should be allowed the same terms.

STAR ROUTES.

A WASHINGTON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Times this morning has the following special from Washington: "No fresh disclosures have been made in regard to the star-route scandal in the last twenty-four hours. It may be as well, however, to state anew that Postmaster-General James is heartily sustained by the President in the course he is pursuing in reference to this subject, and he also enjoys the active cooperation of Attorney-General MacVeagh. It is understood that the President, within the last two days, has directed Postmaster-General James to continue the investigation until the bottom facts of the swindle are unearthed, without regard to who may be implicated, and to prosecute that will be made. It will thus be seen that the President, Postmaster, and Attorney-General are in entire accord on this subject. The investigation now in progress will necessarily occupy several weeks, and it may be the 1st of July before the inspectors who are engaged under Postmaster-General James in making special investigations at Assistants' Department have completed their labors and are ready to report to the Postmaster-General. The public, however, may rest assured that the inquiry will be

A MOST THOROUGH AND FEARLESS ONE,

and that the report which will finally be presented to the President will be one in which no favor will be shown to the guilty. Mr. James has been somewhat hampered by his immediate surroundings among the employés left in Gen. Brady's Department. He has not felt certain in whom to trust. The case of Chief-Clerk French, who was dismissed from service Tuesday, is a marked illustration of the demoralization which prevails in the Department, and how many more employés of the same kind still remain it is impossible to tell. What is needed in the Postmaster-General's Department just at this time is a new broom, and a very vigorous arm to wield it,—a sweeping out of old materials and putting in of employés who will be in thorough and hearty sympathy with the purposes of a reform Administration."

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES

arrived here this morning for the purpose of attending the funeral of his old friend, Samuel P. Russell, of Brooklyn. Mr. James refused to be interviewed regarding the star service, but a friend says prior to the Postmaster-General, and who no doubt shares his confidence, expressed himself as follows: "In this matter measures not men are being investigated. This is not an investigation of Mr. Brady or any particular person, but of the whole contract system, and I may say that this matter will be probed to the bottom, and if the system be found corrupt, those implicated must suffer."

ITEMS.

A LARGE CYLINDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The largest steam cylinder ever made was cast to-day at the Morgan Iron Works. It required 90,000 pounds of molten iron-metal to fill the mold. The casting was made, which is under the supervision of John Roach, and occupied about two minutes and a half. The cylinder is intended for an iron sidewheel passenger steamer to be used on the line of the Old Dominion Steamboat Company, which is building at the yard of John Roach & Son, Chester, Pa.

DOGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The dog-show is drawing to a close. Not a dozen classes remain to be judged. A silver cup, to be known as the "Chicago *Field* Greyhound Bitch," to be awarded to the best greyhound, dog or bitch, that has taken a first prize at St. Louis, Detroit, St. Paul, Pittsburg, Springfield, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Boston, the winner to offer the cup for competition at a subsequent bench shows on the same conditions, was won by L. C. F. Lotz, of Chicago.

THE FIFTY DELEGATES

to the Young Men's Catholic Societies' Convention at Chicago arranged to-night for the trip. They leave here May 8.

THE ARRIVALS AT CASTLE GARDEN

to-day were 2,980. The steamer Assyrian Monarch is detained at quarantine, having three cases of small-pox on board.

THE SUGAR MEN.

Messrs. Welsh, sugar importers, take exception to the statement in the Washington dispatches last night that the ruling in their suit against Collector Merritt as to coloring sugar was directly opposed to the rule of the Judges in the Perot case in Baltimore in 1877, and cite the language of the Judge in the latter case to show that the decisions are nearly, if not altogether, akin. Osgood Welsh says the person who furnished the statement to the Washington reporter was, to say the least, ignorant of the facts in the case.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Among the prominent arrivals for the past twenty-four hours were: Stevenson Burke and J. H. Devereux, Cleveland; J. N. McCullough, Pittsburg; Gen. Crook, U. S. A.

THE WEATHER.

The weather is sunny, warm, and clear. At 6 a. m., 48; 9 a. m., 54; noon, 67.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—The backbone of the strike is broken. The street-cars are running without molestation on two lines, and are liberally patronized by the public. Precisely at half-past 9 the cars of the Olive Street and Washington Avenue Lines were started from the stables. They were gazed at curiously by the pedestrians on their way down. Many people availed themselves of them, and this proves that the system of "Boycotting" by the public will not be carried out. The sentiment has changed. A crowd gathered at the corner of Fifth and Olive and at the Washington avenue terminus, but beyond the cheering and yelling of the small boys no disturbance has yet taken place. The police were on hand stationed along the route to quell mobism in its insipiency. So far everything has gone off peaceably, and the outlook is favorable to the preservation of order. After the cars have been running a few hours interest in their operations will cease, and they will run without disturbance. If Mr. Wells can secure men to work at his terms, which he has done, the difficulty is over. The other lines will follow suit,—some perhaps to-day, at any rate to-morrow. Those of the strikers who will not go to work at the terms offered will be left out in the cold. Order seems assured, and things will probably soon return to their normal state and the streets wear their usual appearance. P. J. McGuire, the labor agitator, was arrested and committed to jail to-night upon a charge of inciting men to riot.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—The Executive Committee have adopted a resolution asking the President of the Merchants' Exchange to appoint a committee of five members of that body to settle by arbitration the differences existing between the conductors and drivers and railroad companies on the basis of twelve hours for a day's work, and pledging the men to abide by any arrangement made by the Committee in their behalf. P. J. McGuire, the agitator, who has been one of the active manipulators of the strike, was arrested this afternoon by order of the Chief of Police on a general charge of inciting to riot, and locked up. All of the Olive street conductors and drivers who have been engaged in the strike, some fifty-five in number, sent Erastus Wells a communication stating that they are willing and anxious to resume work on the basis of his proposition, made a day or two ago. All the principal roads in the city will run cars to-morrow, and the probabilities are that there will be no trouble.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 28.—The painters at the North Milwaukee shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad shops, struck to-day for higher wages, the raise asked being for $3.50 per day, the present wages being from $1.75 to $2.50. There are about 1,600 painters in Milwaukee, and they will all strike if the wages are not advanced by May 1.

The street-car managers are all advancing wages to prevent a strike of employés.

The boarding-housekeepers have met and demanded a raise of prices equal to about $1.50 per week for day-boarders.

The printers are still out, and the offices are gradually filling up with outsiders. Seventeen printers secured in Chicago joined the strikers as soon as they reached the city. The Sentinel compositors offered to compromise on 46 cents to-day if all of the outsiders were discharged and the old force hired entirely, but the publishers refused to accept the proposition.

It is reported to-day that the cutters' tailors of this city have resolved to strike. This class of laborers has an organization called the Tailors' Union, which meets once each week. A list of prices to be demanded has not yet been prepared, but will be at the next meeting, and action will be taken by the tailors at their meeting this week. The matter is taking shape. The rush of work in this line is great, and the tailors are having all they can possibly do.

VESSEL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.—At a meeting of vessel-owners held for the purpose of forming an association to place vessel-owners beyond the control of the Sailors' Union, the following officers were chosen: President, Capt. D. Rogers; Vice-President, Capt. Thomas Maytham; Secretary and Treasurer, W. G. Winslow. John Kelderhouse, S. T. Watson, W. G. Winslow, James Ash, and Capts. D. Rogers, Frank Perew, and Thomas Maythham were appointed an Executive Committee to carry out the business of the Association. At a meeting of the Committee James Davison was appointed shipping-master. The Association includes all the prominent vessel-owners of the lakes, and all needed for carrying out the object of the Association will be forthcoming, it is said.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—There is a quiet effort being made here to organize a National workingman's organization throughout the country, in order that all may be in communication and act in concert in endeavoring to obtain an increase of wages this summer. It is claimed by a large proportion of the leading employers's organization that corporations and employers are making more money than heretofore, but will not increase wages. That workingmen intend to demand an increase, and that general strikes may occur this year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., April 28.—The striking stone-quarrymen have all resumed work, their demand for an increase of 25 cents per day having been acceded to by the Company.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

BUFFALO, April 28.—All the cigarmakers here except about a dozen have asked an increase of 20 per cent in wages after May 1. One firm, employing a third of the strikers, has acceded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 28.—The bundlers at Cartright & Co.'s struck last night for regulation wages, which will throw the finishing departments of the Enterprise Works idle until the trouble is settled.

PITTSBURG, PA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 28.—Two more firms have acceded to the demand of the striking boilermakers. It is thought all will be at work by the end of the week.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY RAILWAY AND IRON-MINING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, April 28.—The Prince Edward County Railway is to be granted running powers over a portion of the Grand Junction Railway by the Government of Ontario. The point of chief interest in this announcement is, that the Government are using for the first time a power sanctioned on them,—that of granting a consenting railway running powers over a road subsidized by the Province. George W. McMullen, formerly of Chicago, now the head and front of the Prince Edward County Railway, gives some information as to the Company's intention in regard to the development of the iron-ore industry in Hastings County. The Prince Edward Road, which now runs from Picton to Trenton, is to be extended northward to Madoc and Marmora, a distance of forty miles. The work will be commenced next month, and finished before the year expires. The mines in Madoc and Marmora belong to American companies, who propose to take out large quantities of ore as soon as the Prince Edward Road extension is in running order, which will be next season. They will then establish a line of vessels from Weller's Bay across the lake to Sonus Point, or some other harbor on Lake Ontario, whence the ore will be shipped by rail to Pennsylvania, where it will be smelted. The ore taken out annually now does not amount to more than 40,000 tons; by the new route it is estimated that 200,000 tons will be shipped every year.

A CALL ACCEPTED.

WATERTOWN, Wis., April 28.—The Rev. Horace Gates, of Milwaukee, has accepted the call by the Vestry to the Rectorship of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of this city, and will enter upon his pastoral duties May 15.

Abe Lincoln's Son.

Washington Star.

All the Cabinet officers have plenty of people to call on business and pay respects. In addition to the regular tide he has 200 colored people who want to shake hands with him to once that visits the other members of the Cabinet or for that matter the War Department is crowded every day with colored people. They all say the same thing. They simply want to shake hands with the son of "Massa" Lincoln, and the more ignorant of the colored men who lamped the contraband proclamation. And strange, from the city swell to the "contraband" from "Old Virginny," make a Mecca of the War Department. He receives them all and greetings them not only with a hearty grip, but with a few cheerful words of greeting. Sometimes, in the case of an old-fashioned colored man or woman, he will talk for some time with them.

NAPLES.

A Holiday-Loving People—Choosing Brides from the Foundling Hospital.

A "Drummer" in Africa, and What He Saw There—The "Negus Negussie."

Neapolitan Theatres—Joseph Pietribiori—The San Carlino and "Pan Pelice Scibaldi-mock."

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NAPLES, Italy, April 1.—Yesterday was one of those red-letter days dear to every true Neapolitan as furnishing him with an opportunity of doffing his working clothes and donning his holiday attire. It was natural that Naples should all the more gladly embrace this occasion, inasmuch as thus far in the month of March it had only enjoyed three week-day holidays. On the first of these, the 14th, the "genetliaco," or birthday of King Humbert, the city was treated to a grand military review. Five days later, being the feast of St. Joseph, after whom half the males in Naples are named, there was a general turnout of the population, and, although the Italian Government does not recognise San Giuseppe, yet no true Peppino who had any appreciation for his patron-saint would consent to spend that day otherwise than in attending mass, receiving the congratulations and presents of his friends, taking his family to see the fair,—held in the very centre of the business part of town,—and winding up the day with a "pranzo fin' assai," or, in other words, a perfect gorge of macaroni, fish, fried and roast meat. A week ago to-day was the feast of the Annunciation, when the celebrated Foundling Hospital dedicated to the Virgin is always visited by a large number of young men, for the avowed purpose of

CHOOSING A WIFE

from among the female inmates of the institution. I should state that the girls are fit brought up to a trade, and that half the proceeds of their labor is set apart as their dower. Thus the artisan who makes his inspection of the Annunziata on the 25th of March is sure that, however ill-favored may be the girl to whom he may throw his handkerchief,—which token is practically equivalent to an offer of marriage,—she is extremely unlikely to be a lazy wife, or to be bereft of the means of paying for her wedding-dress. There are over 500 of these females in the institution,—all the way from one week to 60 years old,—and but few of them. I am assured, have thoroughly sound bodies. Large numbers die within a month or so of their being brought to the House; and the rule which enables wet-nurses and other foster-parents to take the infants to their own country-dwellings to be reared, is unquestionably a beneficial one.

To return, however, to yesterday's holiday. The occasion was the arrival from the extreme southern shores of the Red Sea of Gustavus Bianchi, a "drummer" sent out to Abyssinia and Schoa by the Commercial Society of Milan. Ever since Italy acquired possession of the Bay of Assab, and established there an Italian colony, now numbering about 1,000 souls, the greatest interest has been manifested in developing commercial relations with that portion of Northeastern Africa—to-wit: Abyssinia, Schoa, and the Gallas lands—lying back of Assab. It struck me that, if it were possible to establish relations with the bronzed Ethiopian, Chicago, now recognised as the great emporium of the world, ought certainly to establish a foothold there; and I therefore, as the interpreter of your Board of Trade, availed myself of the invitation received, and proceeded yesterday morning to the Arsenal, to be present at the landing of the illustrious drummer. Bianchi certainly could not complain of the lack of honors due to his arrival. Upon anchor ere she was boarded by the Prefect, the Mayor, the General commanding the forces at Naples, the Admiral stationed here, and any number of civil functionaries. All the naval and Italian war-vessels in the harbor manned the yards, and the members of the Club Africane and of the Geographical Society set up a lusty cheer. After a few brief words of welcome, Bianchi accompanied the authorities ashore and, on landing, was received with loud shouts by the invited guests and by the students of the University,—who, it may be presumed, would likely be ready to take a holiday on any excuse to celebrate the coming of a drummer from Asia or Australia. Half an hour later, Bianchi was comfortably ensconced on the box seat in the parlor of the Hotel des Etrangers, and four successful, having been presented with an interview, and also with the permit of a portion of this commercial-traveler's report, is in a position at once

TO IMPART THE INFORMATION RECEIVED.

Bianchi, a man 36 years of age, is a blonde, and, to look at him, would be taken for a Swede. He has traversed a land where suffocating heat is varied by red-hot winds, bringing in their train oceans of burning sand, followed perhaps by a perfect deluge of rain, which drowns out the sand-storm and converts it into mud. Add to this the deadly fly—the tsetse—sucks the very life out of bipeds and quadrupeds. In truth, however, the climate of the northern division of Abyssinia, called the Tigrie, which extends from the mountains to the River Tacazé, is very different from that of the southern division, called the Ambara, extending from the aforesaid river to the Gallas lands; and both differ from that of the rich pasture-land all the way from the northeast to the southeast of Abyssinia, and forming the Province of Gojam. A chain of mountains running parallel with the Red Sea divides the latter two whereas, during the winter, the eastern coast, facing the seaboard, is inundated with torrents of rain, the western coast presents a delightful climate and luxuriant vegetation. During our summer months the conditions are entirely reversed, so that it behooves the shepherds to keep their flocks constantly on the move. The Abyssinians are great lovers of beef and mutton, but they also cultivate animals have, except when they have foreigners as guests.

There are three castes in the Empire, viz.: The Talak San, or great men, who have all the Government offices and military rank; the soldiers and servants of these great men; and, lastly, the poor peasants, who have to pay tribute to the other classes and maintain them in idleness. These peasants have no very great incentive to industry, for the soldiers, when they "make a call" on a village, are very apt to take whatever they can lay their hands on. Tribute, of course, has to be paid to the "Ras" (Chiefs or Princes), to the "Dejatch" or "Dajatch" (Governors of Provinces), to the "Scums" (Governors of small Provinces), and to the "Alto," or men of rank. Over all these is the intelligent, hospitable, and enlightened

EMPEROR JOHN,

the "Negus Negussie," or King of Kings of Ethiopia, who has so effectually organized the various Governments under his sway that revolutions are now a matter of rare occurrence, instead of being, as under Theodore, an every-day affair. After the abandoned Adua, the capital of Tigrie, for the purpose of subduing the rebels, the population of that place became reduced to the insignificant figure of 3,000 inhabitants, and the Emperor now resides at Debri-Tabor. This is significant that his major-domo there should be Sig. Naretti,—of course an Italian by birth.

Bianchi describes John as an austere sovereign, who, having become a widower, has resolved on forming no further female relationships. He is of strong will, and it was entirely through him that Bianchi obtained the release last year of Carlo Cerchi, a scientific explorer, who, about midway between Schoa and the fertile Kaffa land, had been captured and held in durance vile by the Queen of Ghera. Her motive is believed to have been the fear that the Italians might deprive her of the dominion over her savage tribe, or at least diminish her income from the very profitable slave-trade. It should be stated that thousands of slaves are shipped at Zeila, in the gulf of the same name, and that it is the regular thing, on the cessation of the rainy season in October, for the slave-merchants to go down from Kaffa to the Victoria Nyanza on a business trip. It is supposed that the independent King of Schoa, Sefu Selasie,—who is always designated as Menilek,—was too much interested in this slave-trade to do anything to procure the release of Cecchi. At all events it was by the intervention of Johns and of his tributary, Ras Adai, the King of Gojam, before the release was accomplished.

Bianchi certainly does not like King Menilek, whom he describes as a good-natured fellow, willing enough to act as a foreign guest sit on his sofa and indulge in some childish sport with him, but desperately out of humor should the foreigner fail, before saying "Buffiotuiachu" (good-by), to make him some valuable present in the shape of a mule or a camel. Nay, should his guest be unaware of the monarch's weakness, Menilek will be very apt to remind him of

"THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY!"

Like almost all his countrymen and countrywomen, he dearly worships a dollar,—although in his case it is of silk and a pair of drawers, and a "schiam," or mantle,—the hair being worn in tresses. It may interest some of your lady readers to know that the coiffure of an Abyssinian is apt to occupy from twenty-four hours to two days. The daily bread of the people is a very indigestible black bread called "angera," made from the "tief," or common wheat of the country,—which, it may be remarked, is the staple food throughout nearly all Northeastern Africa,—millet, barley, and bananas to supply the wants of the population.

From Sig. Bianchi's report I would not recommend even the most enterprising Chicago exporter to attempt to carry "Angera" a rocky, mountainous road almost without vegetation" for orders Abyssinia," until the 200 or 400 miles of desert which separate the coast from the interior of the Empire shall have been traversed. Among the possible exports from Abyssinia, coffee, turquoises, tamarinds, gold, silver, copper, salt, perfumes, gums, hides, horns, and ivory may be mentioned. The fine fat cows of the country are prized above all others for their beauty, while the splendid horses of Schoa have already become famous, thanks in no small degree to the patronage of the Geographical Society of Italy, as well as the Club Africane of Naples, both of which have numerous members. These latter, I am assured, acquire all the greater importance inasmuch as a considerable percentage of the communications sent to or from the interior of the Empire are stolen by the couriers, who probably expect to find money in the more or less bulky packages. The only money to be seen in Abyssinia is the thalers of Maria Theresa. Massowa is the chief emporium of the Abyssinian coast, but Zeila appears to be daily acquiring greater importance. Owing to its proximity to Tunis, Naples has for years past been able to do quite a fair business with that portion of the North African coast, but it is very doubtful whether, for some considerable time to come, it will be able to establish any profitable commercial relations with Abyssinia. Meanwhile, however, Bianchi is being treated as though he were a thaler or a Speke; and to-morrow a grand banquet is to be given in his honor, under the auspices of the Club Africano. I happen to have been present when the hour for the banquet was being discussed, and, after long and almost painful consultation, it was decided to fix it for the here unusually early hour of 6:30 p. m.

The trouble with the Neapolitans is, that they will persist in sitting down to dinner at 7:30 p. m., or even later; and hence the theatre-impresari have to put off the rising of the curtain to the

ABSURDLY LATE HOUR OF 9 O'CLOCK,

with the inevitable result of detaining the audience till within a few minutes of midnight. A considerable portion of the audience would decidedly prefer earlier hours, but the managers are very much in the hands of the tyrannical subscribers, who, having taken their seats for every second or every fourth night during the season, do not propose returning from their daily drives to Posilippo and the Riviera di Chiaia any

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FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1881.

It was stated yesterday in the House of Commons by Sir Charles Dilke that the English Government has not participated in any way in the negotiations which have been carried on between the other European Powers with a view to limiting the right of asylum of political refugees. From which it would appear that there has been a great deal of smoke where there was little fire. As it is, London is likely to continue to share with Geneva, for some time at least, the questionable honor of being the refuge for the political vivisnaries of Continental Europe.

The friends of Michael Boyton, one of the Land-Leaguers now in jail in Ireland, have succeeded in proving to the satisfaction of Secretary Blaine that Boyton is an American citizen, and Mr. Blaine has promised to open a correspondence with the British Government with a view to securing his release from prison. As the evidence which proved Michael Boyton an American citizen also established the fact that his brother Paul, who is now a prisoner of war in Chili, is one also, it is probable that Mr. Blaine will have to open correspondence with the Chilian Government about him. The Boytons are an adventurous and troublesome family.

The Sultan considers Tunis a part of his dominions, and as such he considers the occupation of part of it by France as an act of war. Acting on this doctrine he has asked the Turkish Ambassadors at the European courts to represent to the Powers to which they are respectively accredited that France has entered Turkish territory without justification, and in violation of existing treaties and international law. The Sultan also accuses France of making war on Tunis for the purpose of conquest. All these accusations may be true, and they doubtless are, but then, what is the Sultan going to do about it? The Powers are tired of his complaints, and they probably remember how reluctantly the Sultan acts on their advice, as witness the case of the Greek difficulty. There will be no peace in Europe until there shall exist there no Sultan.

The action of the State Legislature is indefensible, and is disgraceful to all persons concerned. The Senate passed a resolution directing the joint committee to report a bill apportioning the State into legislative districts, and also a bill to apportion the State into twenty Congressional districts. This resolution has been before the House several days. A faction of the Republicans refuse to vote, and all the Democrats refuse to vote, consequently, though there are 115 members present, less than a quorum (77) vote, and nothing is done. Just exactly why the Democrats refuse to vote is not very clear. They have certainly nothing to gain by defeating or postponing either the Congressional or Legislative apportionment. The conduct of the forty members who are absent from Springfield and of the faction of Republicans present who refuse to vote, is positively disgraceful. It is understood that there is a faction of Republicans who, lost to all personal shame and reckless of the disgrace to the party and to the State, wish to force an adjourned session to last all next winter. They want four months' employment, four months' additional effort at blackmailing, four months' additional waste of public time and money. These men refuse to adjourn, in which case the Governor could convene them in special session for specific purposes. They insist that there shall be no apportionment this year, and that the Legislature shall adjourn only to meet again as part of the regular session next winter. This is most disgraceful trifling with the public interest, and the people of the State should hold those guilty of this conduct to a strict responsibility. It is to be hoped that a sufficient number of Representatives will speedily return to their senses, and put an end to the shameless deadlock of the last few days.

The Brush electric light is rapidly coming into use as an illuminator, not only for large buildings, but also for streets and general outdoor use. That it has great advantages over the Edison light is unquestionable, as Mr. Edison destroys a considerable part of his light in making his vacuum. He himself admits that he cannot originate half as much light as that is done by the Brush system, since the latter does not require hermetical sealing, and the lights burn freely in the open air by the use of movable carbon points. The Brush light has, however, been impracticable for the illumination of interiors by the impossibility of subdivision, which has been characteristic also of other systems, this impossibility necessitating the use of too many wires. The accumulation of wires is also a disadvantage to another way, which is now being considered in London, where the various systems of lighting are being tested, and that is the possibility that the wires may be tampered with by mischievous persons so as to throw streets and thoroughfares into complete darkness. A very ingenious method, however, has recently been discovered of subdividing the light, according to the London *Times*, which seems to remove all the obstacles that stand in the way of bringing the light into general use. The *Times* describes it substantially as follows: The producing power is a bichromatic battery and a half-inch coil, the conductors of which, positive and negative, were led from the poles to an accumulating box, containing the dividing apparatus, which is said to be capable of making eighteen divisions of the main current, though in this experiment but one wire was used.

This single wire was carried from each of the two accumulating boxes in a dividing box, and from this box again eight pairs of wires could have been led to eight other boxes for the further subdivision of the current, but five pairs were considered sufficient. These five pairs of wires were led to five other boxes, one pair to each, where the current was further subdivided. From these boxes it was stated that no fewer than twenty-eight circuits could have been formed had the battery power been sufficient, but as it was not, wires forming nine circuits only were used. On these nine circuits twenty-seven vacuum tubes represented so many lights,—three on each circuit,—which were all supported from the one battery. The circuits were detached one by one without interfering with the lights on the remainder.

So far as the experiment went, the *Times* says that it was satisfactorily demonstrated that the electric current can be divided, redivided, and again subdivided. If this be so, then one of the principal obstacles to the satisfactory and practical use of the light has been removed, and it can be used successfully even in the smallest of apartments. There appears, therefore, to be no good reason why this cheap and brilliant light should not speedily come into common use.

WOULD IT BE A "SURRENDER"?

The miscalled "Stalwarts" of the Republican Senatorial caucus, who insist upon maintaining the futile struggle over the election of officers to the exclusion of executive sessions, are represented as contending that an abandonment of the present miserable foolery would be equivalent to a "surrender"; and they declaim that the Republican party, like the Old Guard, "never surrenders." Some such talk as this was heard from the alleged "Stalwarts" before the Chicago Convention, but nevertheless the "Old Guard" gave way before popular sentiment, and it was "sauve qui peut." This will be the result in the Senatorial controversy if folly continues to reign. Yet nobody will be inclined to regard it as a "surrender," so far as that word has an offensive sense. Concession to public sentiment in a republican form of government is never a surrender, but only a recognition of the ruling power upon which the Government is based.

It will not be necessary for the Republican party to surrender in order to permit the Senate to go into its legitimate and necessary executive session. It is not generally regarded as a "surrender" when people proceed to do their proper duty in any walk in life. It is the business of the Senate to act upon the President's nominations. It was for this purpose that the Senate was called together by the President in extraordinary session. In consenting to neglect this business indefinitly the Republicans in the Senate surrendered to selfish and improper influences, and the sooner they rescue themselves from that error the better it will be for the party they represent.

A surrender implies superior force on one of two contending sides. As a matter of fact, the two factions in the Senate are just equal. The inactivity of the situation can be maintained till some Senator on one side or the other dies or resigns, either of which events is proverbially rare among office-holders. Even then the minority could refuse to vote, and still prevent a settlement until one side or the other could obtain a quorum of its own members. It is in no sense a surrender for the Republicans to suspend so ridiculous a contention as this view of the case presents long enough to confirm the important appointments. We are not aware that the Republican party has proclaimed through any convention or any caucus that the Republican Senators shall die in their tracks before permitting any public business to be transacted or any Republican nominees to be confirmed. The Democrats have not, to our knowledge, ever given notice that they will regard as a great party victory any willingness on the part of the Republicans to discharge their legitimate duties. Either of these positions would be absurd.

As a matter of fact, there will be no surrender either of principle or party advantage in going into executive session. There is no principle involved in the selection of messengers, and pages, and barbers, and scrub-women for waiting on Senators, and hence there can be no surrender from that point of view. But neither is it necessary to surrender any party advantage in order to finish up the executive business. It will be as practicable to pursue the effort to elect new officers for the Senate after ratifying the Chinese Treaty and confirming the President's appointments as it is now. So far as the anti-Bourbon movement in the South is concerned, the election of Readjuster Riddleberger after the necessary public business shall have been transacted will certainly be as effective as his non-election and the refusal to transact public business.

The Tribune is just as anxious as anybody that the Republicans shall have a majority in the Senate, that such majority shall assert its rights, that the patronage of that body shall be distributed among Republicans who are competent and worthy, and that the Liberal movement in the South shall be encouraged and promoted. But it is perfectly evident that the straightest road to these and other advantages lies in the path of public duty. The first duty of the United States Senate is to hold executive sessions, and it has not been demonstrated that they are incompatible with the objects for which the Republican Senators are ostensibly contending.

Senator Conkling is represented as disclaiming in the caucus the responsibility for the deadlock, and as declaring that he, for one, is ready to proceed with the consideration of Executive nominations. Such a declaration would indicate ordinarily that he thinks he has made all necessary arrangements for defeating Robertson. If that is true, it is not necessary even for Conkling to surrender. At the same time, it is not clear under such hypothesis why the men who are directly under Conkling's influence—the "Stalwarts"—should continue to resist the pressure for executive sessions. The fact is that the continuance of the ridiculous "deadlock" in the Senate and the apparent unwillingness to confront the duty of confirming or rejecting the President's various appointments is most gratifying to the Democrats. The latter are everywhere construing the situation to be an evidence of an uncompromising disagreement among the elements or factions of the Republican party; and to continue much longer the course that has been followed thus far will be much more a surrender to the Democrats than any concession that may be made to public opinion or any willingness to transact the public business for which the Senate was convened.

JONES OF FLORIDA.

Many remarkable contradictions come before observing people from time to time, but it has been reserved for Senator Jones, of Florida, to exhibit the most astonishing of recent occurrence. An Irishman who escaped from English slavery forty years or so ago to become a slaveholder in America, and then to appear in the United States Senate as a defender of slavery twenty years after slavery is abolished, and in the course of that defense to quote an Englishman who flourished a century ago, is a cumulative contradiction which defies competition. It is an accurate description, however, of Jones, of Florida.

It would have been difficult for Mr. Jones to make a more complete surrender of nationality, tradition, and principle. His compatriots are filling this country from one end to the other with harrowing stories of the wretchedness which is inseparable from the condition of mere peasantry. They are making large drafts, and not in vain, upon the sympathy of the American people. They are invoking the protection of the American flag for Irishmen who claim to have been naturalized under the Republic of the United States to return and make war upon English landlords. They cry out, and with reason, against an oppressive land system, which yet does not compare in iniquity and injustice with the ownership of human beings asserted by the Southern whites of this country up to the time of the emancipation, which they were compelled to recognize under the superior force of the Northern whites. Yet in the face of all this, Jones, an Irishman by birth, and the recipient of the highest favors a free Government can confer upon an alien, becomes an apologist at this late day for a discarded relic of barbarism!

Jones restated and approved the sentiment of Burke that the love of liberty is strongest among the masters of slaves. And he is an Irishman! The direct application of this obsolete theory, evolved by an ingenious politician of his time in defense of the English Colonies where slavery existed, would be to point to the agent of one of the absentee landlords of Ireland in the act of evicting a poor peasant family as the best type of a liberty-loving citizen! This same Irishman, on the same occasion, enjoying not only the privileges of citizenship, but the highest political distinction in a country of which he is not a native, condemned and denounced the act of conferring the right of suffrage upon a race of men whose forefathers had for many generations been born on American soil and had contributed more than their share to the development of the resources and wealth of the country of which they had not been permitted to partake. It was an impertinent piece of business in the naturalized Irish Senator from Florida, and he ought to have been hissed back into his seat.

It will be well for Irishmen in this country to reflect that most of them have always been doing practically what Jones defended in theory. Generally they have voted and continue to vote with a party which was once the champion and is still the defender of slavery. The speech which Jones made in the Senate ought to reveal to Irishmen the utter inconsistency of their political affiliations in a free country. It will not have been altogether obnoxious if it shall prove to have this effect. The party which the bulk of Irish-American citizens vote with is the same which fought for slavery, which continues to defend the institution after being defeated, and which prevents citizens of to-day, who were formerly slaves, from exercising the political rights which any Irish peasant may acquire after a brief residence in this country. Fair-minded Irishmen, sympathizing with their oppressed countrymen at home, ought to be ashamed not only of Jones but of the political party of which he is a true representative.

WINTER AND WATER CHOLERA.

Two months ago it was winter-cholera; now it is water-cholera. Two months ago the doctors were flitting about as active as grasshoppers at a picnic, and cheerful as bees at honey-making,—here a little charge, and there a big charge. They called it winter-cholera and prescribed little pills, big pills, powders, solutions,—each according to his "pathy." But whether big pills, little pills, or powders were prescribed everybody was ordered to subsist on flour-porridge. Think of forty thousand invalids consoling themselves with forty thousand bowls of smoking hot white paste, morning, noon, and night! The whole course of trade in provisions was rudely interrupted. Steaks of beef, of pork, and of every other variety, mutton-chops, lamb-chops, and all sorts of chops, roasts, broils, and fries, went down, down, until there was no figure low enough to indicate their value, or want of value. Vegetable dealers were reduced to the painful necessity of eating their own wilted radishes, carrots, and turnips, and howling with every variety of colic afterwards. Salads were thrown to the dogs in the back alley. Tons of cake dried up in the pantry and dissolved into its original elements—plaster of Paris and sanded sugar. Ices and creams melted into little yellow puddles with borders of adulterations resembling the alkali deposits on the shores of stagnant lakes in the Great American Desert. All the markets were "flat" except the crockery market and the market for spoons. Bowls went up, spoons went up; everything else, except doctors' fees, went down. What a picture,—forty thousand bowls of flour porridge, steaming hot; forty thousand spoons raised to forty thousand yawning, cavernous, gasping mouths; forty thousand human countenances convulsed with rage! One morning at breakfast, when the forty thousand victims of this wild hallucination had swallowed the last spoonful of the nauseous compound and sworn in their wrath that not another drop of flour-porridge should pass their lips they read with horror a death notice,—"John Smith, of winter-cholera"! Then a forty thousand-power groan of agony rent the air, and forty thousand bowls of smoking-hot flour-porridge were ordered for dinner. How much it cost the fraternity of doctors to procure this certificate of death from winter-cholera of an unfortunate young man who in fact died of too much flour-porridge will never be known. It prolonged the porridge reign one week. But at the end of that time the vegetable dealers resolved upon desperate measures. They sent a deputation to the doctors with a threat of their purpose to forever discontinue the sale of stale lettuce, radishes, asparagus, etc., addled eggs, and sour fruits, except upon their solemn promise to dispel the winter-cholera popular delusion. They had the doctors "on the hip," as it were, for without stale vegetables and sour fruit in July and August, what chance would there be for the spread of real cholera! So the four thousand doctors visited their forty thousand patients and remarked that they had merely called the prevailing disease "winter-cholera" for short, so to speak, but as a matter of fact in popular phrase it was simply a "catarrhal affection of the bowels." Then they wended their way sadly homeward and only recovered a degree of cheerfulness in making the final winter-cholera charge of the aggregate sum of $60,000. Each victim paid his $2, fired his individual flour-porridge bowl out onto the sidewalk, melted his pewter spoon in the kitchen-stove, and resumed business and the consumption of stale vegetables and sour fruit. This summary removal of a great scourge was doubtless a reform, but, alas! it was a compromise. Had the doctors possessed the moral courage to withstand the impetuous assault of the vegetable-dealers we might have reveled in fresh vegetables at least one summer; and (who knows? perhaps) held Asiatic cholera at a distance. There is another conspiracy, however, which promises to rival that of the winter-cholera. Mother Shipton was certainly not wrong in predicting for the year 1881 a scene of horrors. The season opens auspiciously (?) for the realization of her worst dreams.

The new conspiracy takes the name of "water-cholera," and it is in the interest of the doctors and the druggists. It is no longer a question of what we shall eat, but of what we shall drink. In winter-cholera it was commanded that nothing but flour-porridge should be eaten; in water-cholera it is ordered that no lake water shall be swallowed. The people of this city are very proud of the Chicago water supply. Only last week they would have backed the crystal fluid of Lake Michigan against all the springs in the world. But this week there is none so poor as to do it reverence. The edict of the doctors has gone forth—"touch not, taste not." The victim of water-cholera and of the doctors' edict stares with a thirsty expression at the beautiful lake, and cries in agony:

Water, water everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.

Then he hastens to the nearest saloon and indulges in whisky, not forgetting to send home a bottle of Apollinaris water to his innocent wife and helpless children. This new edict of the doctors constitutes the toper's opportunity. He drinks, as it were, under the direction of the physician, brandy, gin, rum, whisky, beer, cordials, wines, and goes home drunk. In response to the reproaches of his family he hic-cups, "W-a-t-e-r c-h-o-l-e-r-a," and points to the hydrant, whence flows a yellow fluid resembling the Missouri River water, of which St. Louisans are proud! What a harvest the druggists are reaping! Everything on their shelves which bears the slightest resemblance to mineral water quickly disappears. The cellars are ransacked in search of long neglected consignments of waters with gas, and waters without gas, waters from which the gas has escaped, and waters which never had any gas. These are cleared of ages of cobwebs, the bottles relabeled and repurnished and presented with fresh attractions to the fevered gaze of the thirsty souls. The freight trains of the trunk lines are burdened with huge shipments of all the old and new mineral waters known to the trade. All the combined water and gas of the world is on its way to this city. Waukesha County is emptying its springs into Chicago, and new fountains of water warranted to cure everything from winter-cholera to water-cholera are daily being discovered, tapped, and barreled for the Chicago market. The daily marketing is not complete until from one to ten dozen bottles of Congress, Apollinaris, or some other mineral water is added to the order. Mineral-water carts are thicker than butchers' and grocers' wagons, and huge trucks unload barrels of Waukesha water in front of the costly mansions of the rich citizens. The popping of corks is incessant, like a constant succession of volleys of musketry. Meantime the stomachs and bowels of the whole community are being deranged and demoralized. Unfortunate victims of gas-charged water go about in a swollen condition in imminent danger of explosion. The atmosphere is highly charged with a variety of gases, and scientists are becoming alarmed lest new and unknown chemical combinations shall be formed whose effect may be deadly and disastrous. The newsboys have abandoned their honorable profession of selling daily journals and adopted that of picking up corks. The community is divided into four classes,—doctors, venders of mineral water, drinkers of mineral water, and cork scavengers.

THE IMMIGRATION OF NIHILISTS AND COMMUNISTS.

The recent invitation of Russia to the other European Powers to form an alliance against Nihilists and Communists is a confession that she is unable to deal with her own without help, the purpose of Russia being to overthrow the doctrine of the right of asylum, so that political offenders seeking shelter in another country may at once be given up. The only sympathy which Russia has thus far received is from Germany and Austria, who are interested in such an alliance because of their own troubles with the Communists. It is doubtful whether all the other Powers will join Russia in such an alliance, first, because some of them are not seriously troubled with this undesirable class of people, and, second, because they have not such absolute power as Germany, Austria, and Russia. Switzerland and England are the principal asylums of these Reds, and have never yet manifested any disposition to give them up, and it would be a very delicate proceeding for any of the others to attempt to force them. At the same time, should the three Powers mentioned make an alliance against them they would bring a tremendous power to bear upon Communists and Nihilists, the effect of which would be to drive them away, and the three consolidated Powers might make it too hot for them to remain in Europe with any comfort, or to accomplish anything by remaining there.

The ultimate effect of such an alliance will be to force this discontented and dangerous class to this country. Already instalments of German Communists and Russian Nihilists have arrived in New York, and have hardly landed before they have begun propagating their seditious and anarchical utterances and threatening American institutions. When their numbers are increased, they will talk and threaten still more boldly. It is not likely, however, that they can do much mischief, at least for some time to come. They may to a certain extent poison the minds of foreigners in this country, but they cannot affect the native-borns or business classes, or the four millions of families who own their own farms and work their own land. These classes are sound against the pernicious and destructive doctrines of Communism, and will remain so. All classes who are not under the control of foreign trades-union demagogs and professional strikers will resist them to the last; but at the same time they will form an ugly and pestilent element in the population of large cities, inciting strikes and fomenting riots and urging them on to breaches of the peace and resistance of law, as they did in 1877, and trying in every way to bring about civil confusion. This may necessitate an increase of the standing army, an increase of the State guards, and a very material increase of the police force of cities. It may be that the Government will have to adopt for the protection of society and property some system akin to the military precautions maintained in Europe. Looking into the future, when Europe has emptied her discontents, and malcontents, and mischief-makers in sufficient numbers upon our shores, there may be an explosion similar to that of the Communists in Paris, New York, being the natural headquarters, and containing a half-civilized population of foreigners, who can easily be indoctrinated with their dangerous and chaotic principles, will be most likely to be the scene of the worst and bloodiest disorder, which may extend to other cities like Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, which have a similar evil-minded element of population. This disorder may spread until the conservative people arise in their might like the French farmers, and put it down in blood, taking a condign revenge for crime against society, and that will be the end of it, for a time at least. This is what may happen as the upshot of the European Holy Alliances, tending to spew their Communists upon us. It is a chance that must be taken, because the right of asylum for political offenses cannot be denied in this country to refugees, however unwelcome or however much they intend to abuse our hospitality. It is better to allow Nihilists and Communists to plot, and league, and threaten, up to the point of a breach of the peace. When they reach that stage of treason the real Americans will know how to crush and punish the miscreants.

There is patriotism, conservatism, and vitality enough in this country to take good care of its Government and its institutions so that no permanent harm can result from Communist plotting and underminings, but it will be as well to look at the subject in all its possible bearings. The lesson of 1877 is a hint of what may occur when the ranks of these dangerous alien malcontents are largely swelled by fresh banishments from Europe.

A CALENDRAM from Paris, dated April 27, says that some Governments, especially England, raised objections to the Russian proposal of a conference on the refugee question. This seems to have been anticipated by Bismarck some time ago, because his organ—the *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*—in an article directed to the *Pall-Mall Gazette* gives England a taste of what she may expect in case the English Government should refuse to join the confederacy of States to be formed for the suppression of Nihilism, Socialism, Communism, Irredentism, and all the other isms of the European revolutionists. That paper declares itself in favor of summary revenge and retaliation. In case England refuses to prevent the exportation from her shores of murderers, robbers, poison, letters of assignment for robbers and murderers to meet, revolutionary papers printed within her borders dangerous to the peace of other neighboring States, then other countries must look out for their own protection. They can protect themselves, just as in times of pestilence among men and beasts, by subjecting all persons and things coming from England to a careful examination and curiosity. There would be nothing unfriendly in this, because self-preservation demands it. The *Nord Deutsche* is furthermore of the opinion that if the English nation and its Government, who on all occasions can so easily bolster up their egotism by the old of Christianity, and whose country is the port of exit for all this dangerous material, will not interdict and prohibit such exportations, then the Continental States may remedy the evil in the manner indicated. By the time that Russia, Germany, and Austria had demanded satisfactory papers and passports from all persons coming from England, and examined thoroughly every article and piece of goods coming from that country to see whether they contain incendiary documents, papers, explosive material, or poison, Lord Rosebery's organ might, perhaps, come to the conclusion that the principles of international law upon which civilized nations have agreed for centuries cannot be violated with impunity by England without letting the English people know that the material interests of that country, so dear to their hearts, will suffer thereby. Such action on the part of Germany, Russia, and Austria would be tantamount to the edict of Napoleon I., in which he interdicted the importation of any English goods into the States and territories under his control. England winced then, and would wince again, as she always does when touched in her material interests.

The French imagination is very vivid, but the imagination of the French Radicals borders on insanity whenever they speak of Bismarck. This never-failing, but ever-absorbing "bear-barrel of the Danites," this "ours," is always interfering in foreign affairs, attempting to catch a fish by his Machiavellian arts in murky water. These Communards outshine old Mother Shipton with her prophecies, and what they lack in common sense they make up by the force of their assertions. Pro prime, Bismarck will organize a conspiracy in Switzerland against the life of Emperor William; he will then discover this conspiracy himself, and make the proposition to the Powers to annex the Swiss Confederation to the German Empire. For the discovery of this mare's nest the Communards are not altogether alone responsible, because a proposition to annex Switzerland to Germany has been already made by Russia. But the idea that Bismarck will not hesitate to capture Ireland from England in order to dispose of and suppress the Land League is the latest. The Green Isle would lie heavy on his stomach, indeed. But a heavier job, which he also contemplates, would be the extirpation of all the French revolutionists and Communards from French soil. He would be compelled to hang about thirty-six millions of people; he would also be forced to annex the whole of France to Germany. Since the anti-revolutionist movement in Germany, inaugurated by the reaction, the revolutionists in France smell Bismarck's tracks everywhere, even among the horse-stealing Kroumir, who are making trouble on the Tunisian-Algerian frontier. They warn their Government to proceed very carefully in the Tunisian question, because behind the Kroumir stands the Bey of Tunis, behind the Bey stands Italy, and behind Italy stands Germany. It is astonishing what a many-sided and shrewd fellow this Bismarck is in the eyes of the French Reds. While he destroys all Republics he does not lose sight of the annexation of Switzerland, and while he pays attention to the Land League of Ireland he keeps the Kroumir of North Africa in his mind's eye. To be feared or respected in politics is about the same; but the former has the preference.

The children of the King of Denmark are certainly not in very pleasant situations at present. His son Georgios I., King of Greece, has, judging from all appearances, his choice between two horns of the dilema in which he is placed by the incompetency of his advisers and the treachery of the Powers. He will probably have to choose either to lose his throne through a rebellion of his enraged subjects, or to forfeit his crown by an unsuccessful war against the Turks. Georgios' sister Dagmar, now Maria Feodorowna, Czarina of all the Russias, has fallen, according to late dispatches, a hopeless victim to acute hysteria, because the Nihilists threatened her with death and the kidnaping of her eldest boy in case she did not prevent the hanging of the woman Perowskaja and the man Sheljabow. Her other sister, Thyra, is married to the ex-Crown Prince of Hanover, the Duke of Cumberland, and shares his vain hope of being the successor to the Ducal crown of Brunswick. And her other sister, Alexandra, is the wife of the Prince of Wales, who nearly broke her heart with his profligacy. He has reformed a little, but cannot be considered a knight of virtue. The fate of her poor sister at St. Petersburg and the grief of her sister-in-law, the Duchess of Edinburg, daughter of the assassinated Czar, also the constant fear for the safety of her brother Georgios, King of Greece, cause her deep sorrow and distress. All four—the three sisters and the brother—deserved a better fate. They are distinguished for their kindness and culture, and upon their moral life rests not a blemish.

The following dispatch does not excuse the acts of Nihilists, but goes far to explain its existence as a revolutionary party. There is no class of the European nobility which enjoys such extensive personal privileges, possesses such immense wealth, secured through official corruption in high places and gifts from the Czars, and which exercises such powers, as the nobility of Russia. They number about 300,000 souls, and own over one-half of the cultivated soil of the Empire. The people of which they are the masters contend in the mass of "serfs," less than of "subjects." In fact, the act of emancipation of Alexander the Second is nothing but the same old serfdom in a milder form. These are several noble families in Russia who own tracts of land from 50,000 to 100,000 serfs, although the law does not permit them to own more than 2,000 needed to furnish land for the land-poor. The result will eventually be that the land will be divided up among the people, and the nobility will be deprived of all because now his house enraged by a formal verdict of his own noble compeers, which must be indorsed by the Czar. He cannot be incorporated, is free from all personal taxes, and exempt from military duty; besides this, he enjoys many other privileges. The domains of the Russian Crown, exclusive of those transferred to the hereditary nobility and exclusive of those in Siberia, amount to an area of 1,697,000 square kilometers, or five times as much as the area of the whole Kingdom of Italy, the revenue of which is subject to the will and control of one man only—the Czar.

The Turkish Consul-General to this country has lost his bribe-fee commission on an arms contract. He had the brazen hardihood to go to law to enforce its payment, and carried his case into the Supreme Court, which has kicked it out. The case is thus stated:

The Turkish Government wanted rifles of the repeating sort, such as are made by the Winchester Arms Company. Mr. Christopher Oscanyan, as Consul-General, as the representative of the Porte in this country, was bound to procure these as cheaply as possible for his principals. He bought of the Company repeating rifles of the value of $1,360,000, having made a stipulation that he was to receive a commission of 10 per cent from the sellers. An agreement between the agent of the buyers and the sellers, we need not say, is fraudulent upon the face. The Winchester Company refused to pay Oscanyan the commission. Appeal was made by him to the Supreme Court of the United States, which has now declared that the services rendered by Oscanyan were prohibited by considerations of morality and policy. So Mr. Oscanyan cannot recover the sum named of the Company, nor any sum whatever; which decision he must put in his pipe and smoke with such relish as he may find possible. Why the Arms Company, defendants, did not pay Oscanyan, plaintiff, the money, if they agreed to pay it, is utterly unknown. The Consuls of other Powers wanting repeating rifles, if they are to be bribed at all, which we hope is not the case, will do well to pocket their gratuities in advance.

On last Sunday there was a convocation of leading Jews from all parts of the States in Cincinnati to dedicate a college in which American rabbis are to be trained. The course of study differs from that of other schools of this sect, as it includes that thorough instruction in Jew theology which the wealthier Israelites have heretofore only been able to procure for their sons by sending them abroad. The number and cost of schools and charitable institutions supported by the Jewish brethren are exceptionally large in proportion to their numbers. In 1878 the total Jewish population in the United States was estimated at but 250,000 souls. Of these, 80,000 are congregated in New York City, 10,000 being from Russia. There are 278 Hebrew synagogs in the Union, which own over $7,000,000 of real estate. However shrewd and capable the lower-class Hebrew may be in making money, he is, as a rule, liberal in spending it in the support of his church or charitable institutions.

Whatever the Bey of Tunis may be as a ruler or military man he is certainly not a bad financier. He wants only 200,000 francs. Besides several Italian there is one French banking house in Tunis. He honored the Frenchman by applying to him first for the loan, offering the war indemnity which he intended to levy upon the tribe of the Kroumir as soon as he could subjugate them as security, adding that this should be acceptable to the banker, as his countrymen desired to see them punished also. The French banker did not see the matter in exactly that light, and took the case under advisement. The Bey seems to have gathered his financial experience on the San Francisco Mining Stock Board, where they speculate upon something which they hope to find—perhaps.

The New York *Tribune* thus forecasts the peroration of the Duke of (New) York's next greatest effort in his life:

It is understood that The Greatest Effort of His Life—assuming the life of the senior Senator from New York—to be delivered against the confirmation of Judge Robertson, for Collector, will conclude with the exhortatory peroration: Let us see to it, fellow-members of a political organization to which we are all devotedly attached, that it shall not be a right to expect to be appointed to the postal service; but, if the lists were drawn by the wrong hands, that it should be a certainty to be struck off. Let us see to it that the selves represents, how can they form a party? And if this forward champion of consolidating to tear each other's throats, as they both made them, what consolation to the men may be expected from bringing those disappointed husbands, and eyeing askance those who rail at women in general to one another for what they think they have done?

New York *Tribune*: Here at last is a practical measure for the encouragement of American ocean shipping. The State Senate yesterday passed a bill exempting from State and local taxation all American vessels registered at New York ports. In England only the net earnings of ships are taxed. In this country the practice is to tax the capital invested in them, whether it is productive or not. This is one of the many ways in which our shipping interest is burdened and crippled in the race for competitive race for a share of the world's commerce and trade. The importance of regaining our former position on the high seas has been felt for fifteen years, but this movement of the New York Legislature is, so far as we can remember, the first really practicable step in the right direction. We hope the bill will become a law, and that other States will follow the example of New York. Next winter, with a Republican majority in both Houses, Congress, we may hope, will give the subject some earnest and intelligent attention. Meanwhile, let the States do what they can.

Pittsburg *Chronicle* (Rep.): We are disposed to look at this "courtesy of the Senate" as something worse than an open "deuce" or "truck for truck" trade. It is at variance with the instrument all the Senators are in the habit of quoting; which all profess to hold in great esteem and respect. That is the Constitution, which says: The President shall "nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law." That is fair English. Nobody needs the assistance of a United States Senator to interpret it. It is good, straight, decent English. It means that the President, not the Senate, shall nominate. The Senators have power to advise the President's action, or they may withhold their consent. But they have no authority, no right to nominate, or to say to the President George, you put this man in office if he is to my liking, forward, I have conditions to make, name another man in his stead. Exactly what Conkling has done.

Boston *Herald* (Ind. Dem.): It begins to be more apparent that the real deadlock at Washington is between the two rings of the Republican party. On one side is the Administration faction, yet in its vestry stage, not fully hardened into a vigorous, self-assertive opposition. At its head is the President, with Secretary Blaine, Senator Sherman, Senator Sawyer, and probably a strong following in the Senate, especially among the new members. On the other side are Senator Conkling, Vice-President Arthur, Senator Cameron, and their zealous following, with some of the Stalwarts in Congress to swell their ranks. The right or wrong of Secretary Windom and Postmaster-General James not yet clearly defined. The former seems to be devoting himself to refusing, not to assist in the postal service; but, if the lists were drawn by the wrong hands, that it should be a certainty to be struck off. Let us see to it that government of the Republican party by Roscoe Conkling for Roscoe Conkling shall not perish from the earth.

Vienna papers have received news from Athens that, while Greece was in the height of its war-fever, it was intended to offer the position as Commander-in-Chief of all the troops in the field to Gen. McAdams, a friend of Gen. Grant. Other Greek sources, however, assert that he was offered only the organization of a franc-tireurs (volunteer) corps, at his own expense. So much, these Vienna papers claim, is certain: that Gen. McAdams ordered from Boston large remittances by telegraph. The same rumor assigned the command of the Greek marine to a former Admiral in the French service, Lejeune.

Says an exchange: "Mrs. Lockwood, the Washington lawyeress, wants to go to Brazil as Ministeress. If Cameron has any influence he will probably exert it in her favor. There was a time, at any rate, when he would have given all his old shoes to have her sent to Brazil or anywhere else out of the country."

PERSONALS.

No girl can expect to be Queen of the May at this year's festivals unless she has a sealskin sacque.

Now that Anna Dickinson has decided not to appear, Mrs. Langtry can come over with perfect confidence.

Washington people are now trying to discover who Vinnie Reem-Hoxie's statue of Farragut looks like.

Mrs. Livermore is going to take her husband on a trip to Europe for the summer. This is very kind of her.

King John of Abyssinia has been succeeded by his son Menilekrata. There seems to be something in a name after all.

Mr. Murat Halstead asserts boldly that "the Devil is a faded fraud." When Murat meets the old gentleman he'll be sorry for this.

A boy has been arrested in Detroit for stealing copies of the papers published there from the front steps of residences. There are some cases in which the plea of temporary insanity is a very plausible one.

"Ploughed Under" is the title of a book which it is claimed was written by Bright Eyes, the Indian girl. But people who are posted on the Indian question know that the daughters of the forest are too busy picking bugs out of their hair to write books.

A Detroit paper says that a well-known bicycle-rider of that city is "seriously ill with brain fever." If pools were to be sold on this event in Chicago, the odds would be ten to three that the doctors had diagnosed the case wrongly. Brains are a necessary prerequisit to brain fever.

"Beautiful effects," says a fashion journal, "are produced by the combinations of color in the mantel-cloths, lambrequins, piano-covers, and other articles of plush drapery shown by leading dealers." Beautiful effects in pocket-books are also produced by not buying any of these things.

We shall now learn all about Shiloh. Brig.-Gen. Deacon Richard Smith, commanding the Cincinnati Gazette, has taken up the subject editorially in his usual profuse style, beginning with Gen. McClernand. By the time Gen. Smith gets down to the $13-a-month men, who did the fighting, people will begin to wish that the peace-at-any-price cry had prevailed.

All in the merry May time
An ardent lover said
Unto his sealskin-sacqued girl:
"O say you will me wed."

All in the merry May time
The maiden fair replied:
"Dear John

FOREIGN.

Affairs in Tunis, as Seen by a Clear-Eyed American.

Boy a Week Old Man, Whose Premier Was His Barber.

Bandits a Hero Here, Like John Kelly, Compelled to Stand in the Background.

Engagements of the New Czar to Secure His Personal Safety.

Gloomy Picture of the Way an Autocrat Has to Live Nowadays.

Public Hens Laying Eggs with Objectionable Proclamations On Them.

Plans for the Actual Division of the Rest of the Ottoman Territory.

Grave View of the Irish Situation —Debate on the Land Bill.

Sir Stafford Northcote Succeeds Disraeli as Leader of the Tory Opposition.

Denunciations of the Catholic Prelates in Ireland—The Land Conference.

[illegible] April 28.—A dispatch [illegible] to the cable of the Tunisian general. The latter is described as a wormout veteran of 70 years, dressed in a civilian's coat and [illegible] He attended a courteous reception to the consul, but gave him no information of any kind. The Tunisian soldiers in camp are but wretched tatterdemalions, badly armed and worse clad. The insurrectionary movement in the Province of Oran is still spreading, and causes much anxiety here.

"FIGHTING IN TUNIS"

is published by the newsboys in the streets this afternoon. The Vincendon and Galliffet brigades have been advancing through heavy rains, skirmishing as they go with the refractory Kroumir. The result is not hard to prophesy. The Tunisian Arabs are not formidable fighters. About a year ago your correspondent had an opportunity of seeing part of a tribe in force, 100 mi... from the City of Tunis. They were a mere rabble, badly mounted, undisciplined, badly armed, and

SUCH AWKWARD RIDERS

that during a sort of rude tournament, several men were thrown from their horses. Assuming a general resemblance between the Arab tribes and those of the interior, there can be no doubt of the speedy success of the French. The City of Kef has already opened its gates, and there are little prospect of resistance to an advancing brigade of drilled troops. The Bey, a decripit old man, can do little more than get in his foriorn mansion in the outskirts of his Capital, surrounded by

THE UGLY OLD WOMEN

who constitute his harem, amid the cheap furniture which comprises his royal magnificence, and send forth protests to his Suzerain, the Sultan. The French residents in Tunis who have the Bey's ear, are assiduously pressing him to accept a French protectorate. In fact, the French have for several years been so thoroughly insinuating themselves into the country, that there is

NOT LITTLE OTHER CHOICE LEFT HIM.

Two or three years ago a company of French capitalists built a railroad from the city of Tunis 110 miles toward the Algerian frontier, with the evident design of establishing a connection with the French territory. Concessions of other kinds have been sought for and obtained from the Bey by Frenchmen. Twenty-six thousand colonists, principally French, reside in the City of Tunis. The Bey is a perfect type of a weak, dissolute, oriental, petty Monarch, controlled by his minister, a young Italian or Frenchman.

FORMERLY HIS BARBER.

The population is chiefly Arabic and Mohammedan. Its subservience to Turkey is indicated by such minor signs as the Turkish crescent stamped on the coins. France is already in possession of Algiers in its rear and flank, and the Frenchmen are making encroachments by the front door through the Capital. The apple has been ripening so long that it is almost certain to fall at the first touch, and the French lap has been long ready to catch it. In the meantime

FRANCE IS AT LOGGERHEADS INTERNALLY.

A country which has 500 distinct varieties of public opinion can hardly be said to have any real public opinion at all. France's strength has always been exhibited when united under the will of some all-commanding mind. When left to itself it invariably falls into confusion and cross purposes. No other nation could have been so completely led by the nose into the commission of military excesses as France

UNDER THE FIRST NAPOLEON.

No other people could be brought to such complete intellectual submission as France under Voltaire. Gambetta is not this type of a leader. He lacks the genius by which the great Napoleon created for himself a throne. He also lacks the prestige which, reflected from his uncle, enabled Louis Napoleon to reëstablish that throne. He is a sort of magnified John Kelly, to give a local illustration, knowing how to keep the political reins, he must stand in the background and let his puppets act as spokesheads. Kelly was

TOO BULL-HEADED

to act this rôle successfully. Thurlow Weed understood it better in his time. France unfortunately has well enough that Gambetta pulls the wires. But secret wire-pulling does not suit the French temperament. France, impulsive, even rash, they say, will necessarily boil over about once in ten years, and no secret political regime can control them. The Government has committed itself to warlike actions already. Whether it can keep the war within the boundaries of Tunis is the question. Complications are already arising.

A FRENCH PROTECTORATE OVER TUNIS,

which is nothing but French possession under a milder name, is by no means pleasant to the Italian palate. Moreover, should a question be raised, there is the old grievance of Savoy and Nice. Altogether, a very pretty quarrel may easily enough be made out of it in short notice. To-morrow the Italian Government is to have the matter under discussion, and public opinion will probably get heated up to a dangerous degree.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY

in this crisis is, accordingly to a dispatch received to-day, one simply of "curiosity." Bismarck, according to this news, awaits the result with much curiosity, as it will demonstrate the efficiency or otherwise of the French military reconstruction, and will show whether it will be necessary to make it more obliteratory. Previously it was reported to-day that the Prussian trouble with Tunis would be a good thing for Germany by diverting France from her yearning for Alsace and Lorraine.

THE [illegible] AND [illegible]

[illegible] and especially [illegible] human eye [illegible] like a dis[illegible] [illegible] arranged that Manners should to-night, in the Commons, give notice of an amendment, not with the view to obtaining the rejection of the measure, but of securing certain important alterations.

ARRESTED FOR POLITICAL OFFENSES.

John and Cornelius Creedon, brothers, and John O'Sullivan, law clerk, have been arrested at Millstreet, in the County of Cork, under the Coercion act.

LORD HARTINGTON'S SPEECH.

Lord Hartington, in his speech last night, said that he believed the evils of Ireland were too deep-seated to be removed by any changes in the relations of landlord and tenant. "Those evils," he added, "can never be effectually removed until the number of owners of property is increased. It is, therefore, to the clauses of the Land bill which point in that direction that we look for ultimate and main improvements in the condition of Ireland."

THE PRELATES.

BERLIN, April 28.—The Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland have sent to Gladstone a series of resolutions conveying their views as to the amendments to the Land bill. They recommend perpetuity of the tenure of future tenants; deprecate the exclusion from benefits of leaseholders and tenants in arrears; recommend further limitation of landlords' power to object to an intending tenant to resume possession and to raise rent; strongly condemn the emigration provisions and omission of laborers from benefits by the bill, and recommend a comprehensive scheme for the purchase and reclamation of waste lands, artificial drainage, and liberal advances to tenants for improvements.

CANDAHAR.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, the Under Foreign Secretary said that his statement during the debate on the Candahar question was correct. Skobeleff was recalled, and the Russian military operations in Central Asia terminated.

LORD JOHN MANNERS

(Conservative) gave notice of an amendment that the House, while anxious to maintain the Ulster customs, and other analogous customs, and to remedy and improve the defects in the Land act of 1870, is disposed to such remedy through the development of the industrial resources of the country rather than by a bill which confuses without settling on a permanent basis the relations of the landlord and tenant.

IN THE COMMONS TO-NIGHT

the Land bill debate was uneventful. Stuart withdrew his motion that no measure would be complete which ignored farm laborers.

HOME-RULE MEMBERS

express a strong opinion in favor of making an energetic attempt to render the administrative clauses in the Land bill more specific and clear.

THE WHIG MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

met at the residence of Earl Fitzwilliam and decided not to oppose the second reading of the Land bill, but to propose amendments in committee. A division will be taken on the motion of Lord John Manners, mainly to allow the Conservatives to plabe their opinions on record.

BEACONSFIELD AND NORTHCOTE.

In the House of Lords, shortly before his death, Beaconsfield strongly expressed a view that Northcote would be his most fitting successor.

THE EAST.

A DEMAND.

PARIS, April 28.—The Porte's telegram to the representatives of Turkey in regard to crossing the Tunisian frontier by the French demands the observance of existing treaties between the Powers and Turkey relative to Tunis.

ARMS ORDERED BY GREECE.

VIENNA, April 28.—Greece has ordered at Steyer, Upper Austria, 35,000 rifles and 10,000 carbines.

THE PROCTOCOL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28.—A proctocol, drawn up by the Military Attachés, and approved by the foreign Ambassadors, makes the following definit arrangements in regard to the cession of territory to Greece:

Turkish evacuation to begin in three weeks, and terminate in three months after the signature of the convention.

Ordinary war material to be removed within three months, but six months to be allowed for removal of heavy guns.

An International Military Commission will have general supervision of the evacuation, which will be spread over three periods, the first to be taken up with the surrender of part of Thessaly; the second with the surrender of Arta and Punto; the third with the surrender of the remaining territory, excepting Volo, which will be ceded after the complete removal of all the war material. The Commission will fix the days and hours when the Turks withdraw and the Greeks advance.

FRANCE.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

PARIS, April 28.—There is authentic information that the question of British representation at the Monetary Conference is still undecided. The French and American Governments may yet find a formula which will secure England's attendance. It is understood that the delay of the Conference in getting to work is due to this difficulty.

ROCHEFORT ON GIRARDIN.

PARIS, April 28.—Rochefort says of Girardin: "This great hatcher of politics and financial schemes has now encountered the only thing that cannot be turned into shares, death."

BELGIUM.

A GARDEN PARTY.

Special Cable.

BRUSSELS, April 28.—The King and Queen gave a garden-party yesterday afternoon at the Palace of Lacken, the first ever given here. The Archduke Rudolph of Austria was expected, but was indisposed, and could not attend. The newly-constructed winter garden was opened on the occasion. The quadrille of honor was danced by the Queen and the Count of Flanders, Mlle. Chotek, daughter of the Austrian Minister, and Sir Saville Lumley. The fête was a splendid affair, the weather being all that could be desired.

MEXICO.

GRANT.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 22, via NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—Gen. Grant was given a banquet yesterday by José Lamanteur, claimant for the land on which San Francisco stands. To-day a larger banquet was given Gen. Grant and Señor Romero by Senators and Deputies from Oaxca.

SEVERAL AMERICANS ARE HERE,

seeking railway concessions. Three parties are applying for the Eagle Pass and Tepolovampo routes.

AFGHANISTAN.

EVACUATION.

BOMBAY, April 28.—The British evacuation of Southern Afghanistan was completed yesterday without notable event.

RUSSIA.

WALUJEFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—Count Walujeff has resigned the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. His resignation is connected with the distribution of Government lands during his administration of the Ministry of Domains. No successor will be appointed, as the Council of Ministers will be abolished.

MORE CONSOLIDATION.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis, the Minneapolis & Duluth, the Minneapolis & Iowa Southern, and the Fort Dodge & Fort Ridgely Railroads Merged Into One Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 28.—The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway has heretofore been operated under four separate organizations—viz.: the Minneapolis & St. Louis, the Minneapolis & Duluth, the Minneapolis & Iowa Southern, and the Fort Dodge & Fort Ridgely Companies. It was practically one company, as the Minneapolis & St. Louis held ninety-nine years' leases from the three other corporations. Therefore they have determined to make a single organization. In fact, an agreement for the consolidation of the four companies under one name and management, to be known as the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company of Minnesota and Iowa, and to include the entire line from White Bear to Fort Dodge was drawn up, and this agreement was submitted after special meetings of the stockholders of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and Minneapolis & Duluth Companies, held at the offices of the Companies in Minneapolis yesterday afternoon. The articles of consolidation were unanimously ratified by the stockholders of the two above-named corporations, who also elected as the officers of the proposed new Company the following-named gentlemen: President, W. D. Washburn; Treasurer, A. H. Bode; Secretary, M. P. Hawkins; Directors, W. D. Washburn, H. T. Welles, J. K. Sidle, W. D. Hale, C. B. Pettit, A. H. Bode, W. McNair, R. J. Baldwin, and W. F. Hawkins. The Minneapolis & Iowa Southern and Fort Dodge and Fort Ridgley Companies will in like manner ratify the agreement next week, and then the consolidation will be complete. This move simplifies the management of the affairs of the Company and will prove advantageous to it.

BURGLARS AND ROBBERS.

Receiving the Reward of Their Evil Deeds.

John McManus, the young man who a few nights ago robbed Joan Walsh, of Kansas City, of a gold watch and a valuable gold chain, was before Justice Wallace yesterday, and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $700. The robbery was committed Tuesday night in the alley in the rear of the Jackson House corner of Jackson and Clark streets, while Walsh was under the influence of liquor. Walsh's identification of the watch yesterday was the chief testimony upon which the thief was convicted.

Edward Powers, the young man who only a few days ago was caught descending one of the portico-posts at the residence of Mrs. Ollingen, No. 2943 Indiana avenue, and who was subsequently charged with attempted burglary and held to the Criminal Court in consequence, has been identified as the person who last January in company with a pal[illegible] burglarized Bostwick's residence at Suspension Bridge, The Sheriff of Niagara County, New York, Sheriff Clark, is in the city, and expects by virtue of an indictment found against Powers to take the young man East and give him employment with his incarcerated pal in serving the State of New York.

About a year ago a thief named William Graves was arrested for robbing the house of Maggie Monroe, on Fourth avenue. He was taken to the Armory at the time, and, through some mistake on the part of the station-keeper, he walked out of the court-room and disappeared. He was seen on the street the other day and was rearrested. Being brought before Justice Wallace yesterday in answer to the old charge of burglary, he took a change of venue to Justice Summerfield, who heard the case and held him over to the Criminal Court on bonds of $600.

Nicholas Roach, the Chicago burglar captured at Milwaukee, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Welch for the burglary of a dry-goods store at No. 429 West Madison street. E. M. Bigley, a clerk in the store, who shot Roach as he was about to enter through a window which he had forced open, was on hand, but he was unable to identify Roach or any one in the case, the connecting link in the evidence against Roach was only found in several teeth and a plebe of jawbone found just outside the window; and a corresponding would in Roach's right cheek. These teeth are in the possession of Capt. Bonfield, who is now in New York, and therefore a continuance was asked for and granted until Thursday. Roach failed to furnish the $800 bond required by the Justice.

BAD BOYS.

Too Free with His Knife—A Probable Murder.

In a free fight which took place at 7:30 last evening at the corner of Crosby and Oak sts between a half-dozen or more young men residing in the neighborhood, Patrick Ryan, 21 years, of No. 55 Crosby street, was stabbed in the right side about five inches below the arm by a notorious young thief named Matthew Bennett, 17 years old. The blade of the knife struck a rib, and the wound is therefore a trifling one. Bennett and his brother Pat, who was also in the fight, were arrested and locked up at Chicago Avenue Station.

William Cook is the name of the young man who assaulted George Bernhardt, of No. 154 Fulton street, Tuesday evening. He was arrested yesterday morning by Officers Reid and Stanton, who found him in bed at the home of his parents, No. 225 West Lake street. Bernhardt lies in a very precarious condition at his home, and the physicians in attendance upon him are unable to say how the case will terminate. The skull about the right temple is badly fractured, and although he did not appear to suffer much the night he was injured, he now exhibits very unfavorable symptoms. Cook says he is only 15 years of age, but he looks, and certainly is, several years older. He is of a nervous and excitable temperament, and speaks with such rapidity that he sometimes cannot possibly be understood. Though a little wild, he has always borne a fair reputation, and for the past few weeks has been employed by the city in erecting lamp-posts and similar work. Concerning the fight in which Bernhardt was injured, he tells what is thought to be a very straight story.

SWINDLED.

Frank Kother, of No. 31 Michigan avenue, and T. F. Beeman, of the Union Park Hotel, yesterday entered complaint at the West Lake Street Station of having been swindled out of $10 each, a watch, and a suit of clothes by C. A. Bostwick, who until Wednesday night occupied Room 5, No. 6 Lafin street. They answered Bostwick's advertisement for agents to sell needles and like articles, and upon calling were requested to put up $15 as security for the outfit he was to give them. They put up, upon calling yesterday found the room vacant. The landlord says Bostwick packed his trunk the night before, and "piked out," he knows not where. He professes to be surprised at Bostwick's conduct, as he occupied a room in the same building last summer, and appeared to do a straight business. If Messrs. Kother and Beeman have been swindled there are no doubt many others in the same boat. Bostwick is described as five feet five inches tall, of slight build, small black mustache, and is a Canadian by birth.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

PATTERSON, N. J., April 28.—Mrs. Julia Sampson got a verdict of over $6,000 damages in a breach-of-promise suit against John Hinchliffe, a wealthy brewer.

THEIR REWARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The United States Government has presented two gold medals to the Chiefs of the Indian tribes on Vancouver's Island, who succored the crew of a wrecked American vessel last autumn.

A BODY FOUND.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—The dead body of an unknown man was found in a hay-mow near MASON, Warren County, O., to-day. He had apparently been dead three weeks. He is supposed to have been a railroad laborer.

THE RAILROADS.

A Proposition to Erect a Monument to the Late R. C. Meldrum.

Practical Ending of the Dissatisfaction Among the Freight-House Men.

Some Reasons Why Gould Would Not Buy the Illinois Central Road.

Latest Advices Concerning the Troubles from Floods at Omaha and Kansas City.

A WORTHY PROJECT.

Mr. W. W. Chandler, who has just returned from Wheeling, W. Va., where he attended the funeral services of the late R. C. Meldrum, has addressed a long letter to THE TRIBUNE calling attention to the great worth of the deceased as a genial gentleman, faithful officer, and obliging friend. His amiability and qualities of head and heart, Mr. Chandler says, won for him many friends, while his probity and integrity enabled him to retain them all. As he saw the floral tribute of Chicago friends placed upon his grave it occurred to him that many persons in this city felt a pang of disappointment that his remains were not brought here for interment, and might be glad of an opportunity to testify to the high regard and esteem in which he was held by his neighbors, and friends, and business associates in this city and elsewhere by contributing to the procurement and erection of a suitable monument to mark his final resting-place and in the dumb speech of inscription proclaim the virtues his life exemplified.

It has been suggested by some of his railroad friends, and generally seconded by those to whom the matter has been submitted, that a subscription be opened, where those feeling inclined voluntarily to contribute to this purpose can subscribe such sums as to them might seem proper. In furtherance of such aim and object a paper in due form has been placed in the hands of Mr. William Boerner Freight Agent of the Fort Wayne Road, No. 2 West Madison street, and also with Mr. C. W. Randall, Acting General Western Freight Agent of the Fort Wayne, corner Washington and Dearborn streets.

THE STRIKERS.

Everything is working smoothly at the freight-houses of the various roads in this city, and there is no probability of further troubles with the freight-handlers at any of the houses. The probabilities are that, commencing May 1, all the houses will pay $1.50 per day to truckmen, and as that is all they demanded they will be perfectly satisfied with the arrangement. The only dissatisfaction that exists is on account of the wholesale discharges of the ringleaders in the strike by some of the roads. But as many of these men have found work again in other houses no trouble is likely to occur on this account. What troubles the railroads most now is the threatened strike of the switchmen, May 1. Yet the probabilities are that the trouble will not become serious, as the men are by no means unanimous. The older hands say they will not quit on any conditions, and trust to the railroad companies to do the fair thing. Several of the roads are now weeding out the disturbing elements and putting men in their places upon whom they can rely in an emergency. As stated yesterday the probability is that May 1, the various roads will offer their switchmen the wages as a rule now paid by the Northwestern Road—namely: $70 and $75 per month to first-class men, and $60 to $65 per month to second-class men, and the likelihood is that the men rather than strike and hazard their positions will accept the compromise.

The most of the men who quit work at the Rock Island carshops among the carpenters and painters have procured other situations, there being plenty of outdoor work at this season of the year. All who were identified with the strike were promptly discharged Wednesday morning when they came to work. There being no work that is pressing, the Company will make no effort at present to fill the places of the strikers.

The men held a meeting Wednesday evening, which was stilly attended, there being only about twenty-five men present. The report of the Committee sent to visit the shops of the Northwestern, Illinois Central, and Pullman's was read, after which some of the men tried to form a permanent Union, but nothing definit was decided upon. The employés of J. H. Bass' foundry, situated on the grounds of the Rock Island Company, held another meeting, and decided not to work until their demands were complied with.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL CANARD.

The canard concocted by a sensational morning sheet in this city that Jay Gould had purchased or intends to purchase the Illinois Central Railroad was so ridiculous in the first place that few railroad men, if any, took the least stock in the report, and the official denials by the friends of Jay Gould and the officers of the Northwestern would hardly have been made had it not been for the fact that some people not conversant with railroad affairs were likely to be misled by the publication of the canard. The Illinois Central is the last road Mr. Gould would want. Gould is not in the habit of buying roads the stock of which sells at 85 and 86, and which are free of debt. If Gould wants a road to New Orleans he can pay the Mobile & Ohio and connect it with the Wabash, and it will cost him but one-tenth of the amount what it would cost him to buy the Illinois Central with its immense water privileges and amount of property along the lake-front between Hyde Park in this city, and he could send the same amount of business over the cheaper line. Gould could be desirous of investing a hundred millions or so in the Illinois Central and New Orleans connections if he meant to make Chicago the principal terminus for his Western and Southwestern roads, but there is no evidence as yet of such intention. In fact, he has been and is still doing his level best to divert all the business he can from Chicago, and it does not look as if he had any intention of investing a million. The rumor was too thin, and its author will have to invent something more sensible to make it stick.

THE MISSOURI RIVER FLOODS.

A dispatch from Mr. J. W. Morse, General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific Railway, to Mr. I. S. Hodsdon, General Agent of the Company in this city, states that the Missouri River at Omaha is falling rapidly. The Union Pacific has no trouble west of that river and is delivering its passengers at the transfer with little delay or inconvenience. The Eastern lines are well provided with transferring facilities and there is neither hardship nor expense to passengers. It is expected that by to-day or to-morrow of the Eastern lines will be able to again run to the transfer depot.

A dispatch from Council Bluffs, received by the officials of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company last evening, states that their road has succeeded in resuming the Union Pacific transfer depot and no further trouble from the flood is anticipated.

It is expected that the Burlington, Northwestern and Wabash Railroads will also be able to run again to the Union Pacific transfer depot at Council Bluffs to-day.

But while the condition of things is improving at Council Bluffs, matters seem to be getting worse at Kansas City, where the river is still reported to be rising. None of the roads from the East are able to run into Kansas City except the Alton and Missouri Pacific. The Wabash has made arrangements with the Missouri Pacific by which it runs its trains into Kansas City over the latter road. Fears are entertained that the approaches to the Hannibal & St. Joe bridge at Kansas City may give way, and strenuous efforts are being made to prevent such a calamity.

IOWA RAILROADS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 28.—Bids have been opened for building the first fifteen miles of the Wabash Road from this city. Several bidders were present from Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska, and a large number were filed. They have been sent to the headquarters at St. Louis for final decision. This will reach Adelphi. Beyond there to Knoxville the line is not definitly located. There is a rumor current that the Wabash and the Burlington will go into partnership in this road from Knoxville to Albia, where the junction with the main line of the Wabash will be made. The rumor is plausible, as the Wabash would build almost parallel with the Burlington. The cost of one road can be saved by a partnership, the same as from Hampton to Council Bluffs, where the companies are jointly building a road. If this be done, it puts an end to competitive rates from this city by the Wabash. The fact is, there is vastly more passenger existing between the great trunk lines than people are aware of. When Jay Gould gets his railroad system, in the West and Southwest perfected he will be very unlike other railroad managers if he don't seek to make the most money possible. Competition is suicidal; partnership is protective. Just now he is the under dog in the fight. Public sympathy always goes to the under dog.

The Chicago, Decorah & Minnesota Railroad Company has been organized with a capital of $15,000,000 to build a road from Decorah, in Winneshiek County, to some point in Minnesota, but probably to connect with the C., B. & N. at Fairville. Just why Chicago was complimented in the title is not apparent, for a road starting in Iowa and running northward and having no connection with a Chicago road.

Now that there is a strong probability that the Council Bluffs extension of the Milwaukee & St. Paul will be built, and also many roads on the Chicago & Northwestern, the dissension among all the old Directors seems healed, who, that succeeded by Gordon Dexter.

The Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railway meeting elected Elisha Atkins President; G. S. Daniels Treasurer, and Messrs. Bartlett, Winchester, Atkins, Dexter, Pennel, Gerhard, Wilkins, Tiller, and Pendrill Directors. J. A. Woodruff was chosen Secretary. No change in the management will be made. The Directors left at noon for Pine Bluff, at which a banquet, after which the party will inspect the southeastern portion of the road.

TEXAS TRAFFIC.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 28.—The Texas Railroad Commissioners to-day fixed maximum rates for the Texas Pacific road, which goes into operation. The road will run from San Antonio on the Rio Grande, to Houston, and Sabin Pass.

TERMS.

Mr. George Peck, formerly United States Commissioner of Kansas, has been appointed General Solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad.

The earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for the third week in April were as follows: Freight, $[illegible]; passenger, $[illegible]; miscellaneous, $[illegible]; making a total of $[illegible], against $[illegible] for the corresponding week of last year.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad is now running trains to Las [illegible] Colorado, [illegible] miles [illegible] Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé road with the latter part of May next.

Mr. John Smith, General Freight Agent of the [illegible] Railroad, [illegible] notice that taking effect April 25, tariff No. [illegible] as follows: [illegible] from [illegible] Louis, Vergennes, Alton, [illegible] Peoria, Pekin, Bushnell, Quincy, and intermediate points, will be the latter part of May 15.

The Directors of the [illegible] Benefit Mutual Benefit Association held a meeting last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at which J. E. Wood presided. Reports were received and arrangements made for the annual Convention, which will be held at the Sherman House Hotel June 2.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company brought in [illegible] of [illegible] of which [illegible] were issued by [illegible] while he was President and acting Receiver of the road, and were received by him as payment of a firm of contractors who built the road, and were by Hinckley considered worthless. The New York, as collateral security for an advance of money. No valid consideration [illegible] received by the Company for such bonds, and the second trust deed was signed by [illegible] but never executed by the officers of the Company under any authority from the Directors or stockholders. A number of stockholders [illegible] and was visibly affected by this exhibition of devotion and friendship by the men with whom he has been so long connected. Mr. Manvel, in response, said his deep appreciation of the kindness and unexpected compliment, and assured the men of his everlasting friendship and kindly feelings.

Few men have ever left the service of a road after having occupied for years a prominent position who carried with them the respect, esteem, and friendship of his former employés in a higher degree than does Mr. Manvel. His despatches to other roads have [illegible] regret, not only among his late employés, but all those who had occasion to come in contact with him.

PHILADELPHIA MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 28.—Pennsylvania Railway stocks sold to-day at 53¼, the highest point ever reached. It reacted at the close, however, on the news of the burning of Girard Point Elevator and free selling by the house of Thomas A. Bibbie & Co., who have hitherto been prominent in the buying movement. It was supposed that their sales, however, were only in the way of trading between the two,—this and the London market. By Monday we shall know just what the dividend will be, and how the new stock will be put out. The Company has sold during the past month the remainder of the stock bought at 53. This was almost 60,000 shares, and the Company paid for it. About 50,000 shares was distributed to the stockholders as dividends, and the the remainder of 11,000 shares has been sold at an average premium of $18 a share. Northern Central, too, sold to-day at the highest price ever known.—[illegible] the prospect of large dividends in the future. Reading was weak and 1¼ lower, at 20¾, on the decision of the United States Court against the last of Mr. Gowen's newfangled bond schemes.

THE EXPRESS BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., April 28.—In rendering his decision this afternoon in a case in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad the value of a package intrusted to its express department and lost in transitu, Judge Baxter, of the United States Circuit Court, questioned the right of the railroad company to engage in the express business. He said substantially that the express business embraces manifold functions, such as the collection and delivery of freight, the collection of notes and drafts and the transmission of money, the conveyance and conveyance of money and bullion, etc., which are beyond the charter privileges of a railroad. The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company were conducting an express business without legal authority, in the opinion of the Court, and could properly be restrained, he believed, from further continuance therein. This intimation from so high a judicial authority has created quite a sensation in express circles.

PAYING FOR THE DAMAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The West Jersey has paid the last claim growing out of the terrible accident at May's Landing last July. Twenty-nine deaths have been paid for, and about as many injuries, together with a lot of smaller bills for injury to property and assistance to the sufferers. The total cost was about $80,000, which will be assumed jointly by the West Jersey & Atlantic and the West Jersey, which operates the former road. Not a single case was taken into court, and none of the claimants had recourse to legal advice,—something unprecedented in settlements of this kind. To meet its share of the cost, the West Jersey & Atlantic will issue $75,000 five-year 8 per cent scrip, which will all be taken by the stockholders.

SUES TO RECOVER INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., April 28.—A suit was filed in the United States Supreme Court here to-day by William L. Scott against the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company, the line being the Western Division of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway. The object of the suit is to recover $345,937.50 alleged to be due as interest at 7 per cent upon bonds of the Company issued some years ago and redeemable in 1908. Mr. Scott owns a large amount of those bonds, and avers that the interest has never been paid. The bonds are secured by mortgage, but the plaintiff evidently does not desire to foreclose, preferring to come upon the Company for the money.

A RESTRAINING ORDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 28.—The Judge of the Superior Court of this county has granted a temporary restraining order prohibiting the Frankfort & State Line Railroad Company from trespassing upon certain lands leased by Thomas R. Irons, of Lauramie township. He alleges that the contractor of that road, without authority of law, and without first causing damages to be assessed and tendered, went upon his premises, tearing down fences, destroying trees, and injuring his crops, for which he claims $1,000 damages. The restraining order is in force till May 4.

READING.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Counsel for McCalmonts have agreed to join with counsel for Gowen in the application of the latter to the Supreme Court for an early hearing in the appeal cases. The McCalmont party, however, do not concede the right of appeal to the other side. The McCalmonts will file a petition in Court to-morrow, asking an injunction to restrain Gowen and the Board from acting in the affairs of the Company.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 28.—The Louisville & Nashville Railway at its meeting to-day elected the following officers: J. H. Cochrane, President; James Tarbell, Vice-President, and

CLOAKS AND DRESSES.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

West End Dry Goods House

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and DRESSES.

A great variety of styles, and complete line of sizes, from 2 to 16 years.

Cloth Garments in stylish shapes, $1.50 upwards.

Flannel Dresses, newest trimmings and designs, $1.65 upwards.

Choice Imported Cloaks, the latest novelties, at very low prices.

Gingham Dresses, Calico Gabriels, Wrappers, &c., all marked at prices that prove that

"It Pays to Trade on the West Side."

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

DRESSES, WRAPS, &c.

Mrs. M. A. Connelly

OF

No. 7 East Sixteenth-st.,

NEW YORK,

Will open in the Parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel on Monday, April 25,

FOR ONE WEEK,

An Elegant Stock of Imported Dresses, Wraps, etc., the very latest novelties of the season, selected in Paris expressly for this opening.

SUMMER BRANCHES:

No 25 Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.
No. 9 Travers Block, Newport.
West End Hotel, Long Branch.

PARASOLS.

THE "MERCEDES" PARASOL!

By a novel arrangement the ventilation and perfumed lining which is sheltered, and the whole surface of the Parasol, including the top, is made of the finest material. The Parasol, when open, forms a beautiful canopy, and becomes reduced to a handy cane when folded.

Manufactured and Drops patented April 5, 1881.

For sale on Wholesale only by the trade throughout the country.

WRIGHT BROTHERS & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Montreal.

RANGES, &c.

Ranges

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Batch of Appropriation Bills Advanced in the Senate.

Passage of the Bill for the Establishment of Teachers' Institutes.

Also, Making Decoration-Day and Election Days Legal Holidays.

A Portrait of Himself Presented to Presiding Officer Hamilton.

Return of the New Orleans Pilgrims and Others to the House.

Renewal of the Fight Over the Senate Apportionment Resolution.

The Session Consumed in Dreary Roll-Calls and Fruitless Talk.

Final Adjournment with Nothing to Show for a Day Ill-Spent.

SENATE.

THE APPROPRIATION BOOM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28.—The Senate met at the usual hour this morning.

A communication was read from the Board of Railway Commissioners in response to a resolution of the Senate relative to printing the revised schedules of rates for the various railroads of the State. The cost of publishing the schedules in a Springfield newspaper was estimated at $7,000, and of printing the schedules in book form,—30,000 copies,—$15,300. The communication was referred to the Committee on Printing.

A batch of appropriation bills were then taken up, read a second time and advanced to third reading. The names of the several institutions, and the amounts they are to receive, according to the bills, are as follows:

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The Institution for Feeble-Minded children at Lincoln, $124,715 for expenses and repairs.

The Normal University, at Normal, $24,000 for ordinary expenses, etc.

The Insane Asylum, at Anna, $275,000 for ordinary expenses and repairs.

The Insane Asylum, at Jacksonville, $217,000 for maintenance and repairs.

The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, $117,000 for expenses and new buildings.

The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Chicago, $15,000 as a donation.

THIRD READING.

The order of Senate bills on third reading was then taken up.

Senator Marshall's bill, for the establishment of teachers' institutes, was read a third time and passed. The bill provides that the institutes are to be maintained by fees derived from the examination of would-be pedagogs.

A Senate bill making general election days and Decoration-Day legal holidays was read a third time and passed.

COME TO THE FROST AND SETTLE.

Senator Callon's bill, imposing a tax of 5½ per cent every six months upon the gross earnings of railroads, in lieu of the capital stock tax, was read a third time and the Senatorial windmill set in operation. The discussion ran along a couple of hours. It was a log morning, anyway. One side argued that the railroads were escaping taxation and should be compelled to come to the pecuniary scratch. Others, however, were as stoutly maintained that the tax sought to be imposed was unconstitutional and against public policy.

At last Senator DeLang called the previous question, and the bill was put on its passage. It failed to get there by a vote of yeas 9, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS.		
Archer,	Hunt,	Parkinson,
Calion,	Kuykendall,	Shaw,
Edwards,	Lemma,	Whiting—9.

NAYS.		
Adams,	Ford,	Secrest,
Bell,	Ihorn,	Shutt,
Bergren,	Kirk,	Sunderland,
Campbell,	Lansing,	Tanner,
Chesney,	Lewis,	Torrance,
Clark,	Marshall,	Torrance,
Condon,	Moffett,	Walker (Fult'n),
DeLang,	Munn,	White,
Dysart,	Needles,	Wilson—32.
Fletcher,	Rice,	

Senator Merritt's bill compelling insurance companies to pay policies in full in case of loss was read a third time and discussed at great length. No new points were developed, however. Senator Hunt's auditors' reports were read until the air was fairly surcharged with figures, but it was a bad day for bills anyway, and this one went up the spout by a vote of yeas 16, nays 21, as follows:

YEAS.		
Bell,	Kuykendall,	Thomas,
Calion,	Lewis,	Torrance,
Campbell,	Marshall,	Walker (Fulton),
Clark,	Parkinson,	Walker (Ma'n'n),
Fletcher,	Tanner,	Whiting—16.
Hunt,		

NAYS.		
Adams,	Ford,	Needles,
Archer,	Ihorn,	Rice,
Bergren,	Kirk,	Secrest,
Chesney,	Lansing,	Shaw,
Condon,	Merritt,	Sunderland,
DeLang,	Moffett,	White,
Evans,	Munn,	Wilson—21.

A PRESENTATION.

Senator Hunt rose to a question of privilege, and, buying a handsome tribute to President Hamilton at a presiding officer and a gentleman, presented that gentleman, in the name of the Senators, with a life-size crayon portrait of himself.

President Hamilton responded in his usual happy style. The picture, he said, while of an unworthy subject (dissent), was a faithful likeness, and should ever be cherished. These little incidents were the pleasant resting places along life's highway, ever fragrant with sweet recollections.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

RETURNING TO THEIR MUTTONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28.—The New Orleans pilgrims returned this morning, and showed up smiling in their seats. The House was somewhat fuller than yesterday, in consequence of this and the return of other absentees,—people who had not gone to New Orleans, but had other congenial retreats.

RENEWING THE FIGHT.

The Senate Apportionment resolution came up the first thing in the shape of unfinished business, and the first ballot showed the results of yesterday afternoon's caucus. The Republicans voted aye to a man, and the Democrats sat in their seats smiling, unconcerned, and refusing to vote. The result was,—yeas, 71; nays, 0,—not a quorum. Those voting in the affirmative were as follows:

YEAS.		
Allen,	Herzer,	Postel,
Ames,	Holdom,	Robinson,
Bailey,	Keen (Wabash),	Rockwell,
Baldwin,	Kelly,	Rogers,
Black,	Kroll,	Rumley,
Brown,	Little,	Simmons,
Bundy,	Ludington,	Stanton,
Butterfield,	McCune,	Stover,
Carter,	McWilliams,	Stowell,
Chafee,	Mitchell,	Stratton (Jefferson),
Chandler,	Mock,	Stratton (Will),
Chatfield,	Morris,	Struckman,
Chisholm,	Nichols,	Thornton,
Collier,	Okeson,	Underwood,
Collins (Cook),	Otwell,	Veile,
Collins (Will),	Otman,	Whiteman,
Cook, O. S.,	Parry,	Wood (Knox),
Cowan,	Peters,	Wood (DeKalb),
Cox,	Pearson (Madison),	Wright (Boone),
Crews,	Pearson (Cook),	Young,
Dysart,	Peterson,	Mr. Speaker—69.
Erwin,	Pierce (Greene),	
Goodspeed,	Pinke,	
Harris (Cook),		

NAYS.		
Heryer,	Kelly,	Stover—3.

The list of Republican skulkers, in other words, very much resembled that of yesterday.

Mr. Morris, of Hardin, wanted the Doorkeeper to

PIN UP THE FELLOWS

who were suspected of an intention to leave the hall, but the Speaker said he knew there was a quorum present, and neither a call of the House nor an effort to catch absentees was in order.

Mr. Collins, of Cook, raised a point of order. There was a special order for the hour, and he wanted it taken up.

The Speaker decided against him, and Mr. Collins took an appeal. The speaker was sustained by a vote of yeas 94, nays 17, the Democrats voting almost solidly in the affirmative, and for good reasons. One was to keep up

THE REPUBLICAN FAMILY ROW

as long as possible, and another to stave off the special order—the reconsideration of the vote which laid out the McWilliams Post bill—in the hope of forever knocking it out of time.

Another vote on the resolution resulted in yeas 52, nays 5; still another, yeas 55, nays 8; yet another, yeas 49, nays 4; and the next, yeas 50, nays 4.

And so it went on, ballot after ballot, and no quorum voting. The original skulkers pursued their favorit tactics, and now and then were their numbers reinforced by a few of the advocates of apportionment who saw the uselessness of voting when there were not Republicans enough in the House all told to adopt the resolution. Morris, of Hardin, ate apples in the body of the hall and swore that his voters would stick it out and die in the last ditch, while the Cook County missionary sought in vain to carry out his part of the bargain, but found that he couldn't deliver the twenty votes which the Democratic sachems had demanded. Insisting on a written pledge from the reformed twenty as the basis of a possible combination to defeat the resolution.

THE APPORTIONERS' OPPORTUNITY

seemed to have been lost. The highest vote, even when all the Republicans present were voting together, was 74,—just three short of a quorum. Investigation showed that Pollock Hall's room called home on the strength of an alleged telegram. Diggins, who voted for the resolution yesterday was also conspicuous for his absence; while Garland, who was exoused yesterday, was away attending the funeral of one of his children. With these three present on either of the first three ballots there would have been a quorum voting and the apportioners would have had a majority of a quorum and vote. But it was otherwise, and the voting went aimlessly but stubbornly on. Motions for a call of the House and motions for adjournment followed thick and fast, but the Speaker overruled the former on the plea that a count had been ascertained by actual count the presence of a quorum, and the latter on the ground that, so long as the previous question was in operation and there was a quorum present, a motion to adjourn was

CLEARLY OUT OF ORDER.

Mr. Kroll, of Cook, observed with some alarm, as he planted his left hand on his stomach, that they might keep on voting until next New Year's Day.

The Speaker said he couldn't help that, and ordered another roll-call.

Before the Clerk had commenced to shout Mr. Smith asked leave to introdube a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Garland in his family affliction.

The resolution was let in on the understanding that it should not interfere with the previous question, and was finally adopted, though not until Mr. White, of Cook, had despayed the House with a motion to lay the resolution on a table—a movement providing for an adjournment as a means of showing still further sympathy with the afflicted member.

THE HOUSE VERY PROPERLY SAT DOWN ON HIM.

After several more motions for a call of the House and an adjournment had been decided out of order, enough Democrats got up and left to break the quorum. Possibly the Speaker was getting hungry too, for when a new motion was made to call the House it was finally admitted that he hadn't ascertained the presence of a quorum, and ordered the call to proceed. As expected, it showed no quorum, and a motion to adjourn was whisted through without delay.

The skulking continued in force this afternoon, but the deadlock still remained unbroken. The apportioners still held together, the kickers flocked by themselves, the Democrats kept still, and the result was that no quorum voted, though the apportioners always kept the lead. Occasionally, for the purpose of varying the monotony of the proceedings, some one

WOULD SOLEMNLY ASK FOR ANOTHER,

and the Clerk would as solemnly comply. After each failure of a quorum to vote, the Speaker, with the volubility of an auctioneer, would recite a little formula very much like this: Yeas 52, nays 3. No quorum has voted, but the Chair has ascertained from an actual count that there is a quorum of members present. The question recurs upon the adoption of the resolution, on which the Clerk will call the roll.

By way of variety, on one occasion Mr. Mitchell made a point that under the rules every member within the bar of the House must vote unless excused, and that is required a two-thirds vote to excuse him.

The Speaker said he knew all that, but he didn't know any way of compelling a man to vote when he didn't want to.

Mr. Munn, with unusual solemnity, rose to propound

A QUESTION FOR INFORMATION.

Leave was given, and the gentleman from Vermilion thereupon desired to know where the bar of the House was.

After the laughter over this little bit of equivocation had died down, the Clerk was ordered to commence on another roll-call.

Finally, after keeping it up until half-past 4, and after no less than twenty-seven roll-calls for the day, the last call of the House developed the fact that no quorum voted, though there was evidently a quorum present. Everybody seemed to realize that the thing had lasted long enough for one day, and an adjournment until to-morrow morning was easily agreed upon.

APPORTIONMENT.

IT IS STILL THE LEADING QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28.—The absorbing question to-night, just as it was last night, is as to how this deadlock in the House will end. Both Republican factions remain firm, and those who have steadily voted in favor of the Clark resolution expect to be reinforced in the morning by three or four new arrivals, and to force the Republican kickers and skulkers by the show of strength they will then make to vote with them. They may fail, but they are determined to try it on, and keep trying it on apparently, as some of them express it, "till all hell freezes over and they can skate on the ice." The aforesaid kickers against the will of the party majority are outwardly just as deeply set in their purpose to keep on kicking. The pledge which was circulated to-day by Chisholm and his immature sprig of a colleague from Rockford, popularly known as

CHISHOLM'S KID,

failed to help them out to any great extent. The scheme was to secure enough pledges from renegade Republicans to vote against the resolution in order to make it an object for the Democrats to vote the same way, and thus show a quorum voting, and less than a majority of that quorum in favor of the resolution. By way of an incentive to secure signatures they rang in a clause providing for the subsequent introdnction and support of a resolution favoring Senatorial apportionment at this session; but the Elgin circulator of the petition and his bantam shadow had their labor for their pains. They failed to secure enough Republican votes to turn the tide, and in the next place the Democrats who had talked compromise flunked and weakened. There was some talk late in the afternoon about

A MOTION TO WITHDRAW THE RESOLUTION,

and another to reconsider the motion by which the previous question was ordered; but it was discovered that the first was out of the question without unanimous consent, which was impossible, and that the latter simply couldn't be done. Besides, the advocates of the resolution swore they wouldn't have it any way,—that the resolution must either be voted up or down, and that no sneaking or dodging would be allowed it they could help it. Practically, therefore, the matter remains just as it was. The previous question rules, and the only thing before the House is the motion to adopt the resolution. The Republicans will probably remain divided, and, though the Democrats caucused this afternoon and decided to stick, quite a number see that they are not needed, and will go home to-morrow. If the advocates of the resolution should show up too strong in the morning, the kickers have

DETERMINED TO-NIGHT TO RESORT TO SKULKING,

and, if necessary, to absenting themselves from the hall. There were several rumors in circulation to-night, which investigation proved to have nothing in them. The first was that Senator Logan had telegraphed his constituents, legislatively speaking, to stand firm and force both apportionments at this time. So far as can be ascertained he has no interest in the matter, unless it threatens to disrupt the Republican party. Inasmuch as his trustiest aids here have heard nothing from him on the topic, it is fair to presume that he evidently thinks that the general bursting-up time referred to has not arrived.

There was also another fairy tale floating about, which was to the effect that certain Republican Senators, who would just as soon return next winter to this gay and festive Capital to

DAWDLE AWAY TWO OR THREE MONTHS

on the apportionment wanted to pass a resolution in the Senate recalling the Clark resolution, and thereby settle the matter. This story amounts to nothing, for several reasons. In the first place, it is extremely doubtful if enough votes could be mustered in the Upper House to pass the resolution; and, secondly, old parliamentarians insist that the House is somewhat in the situation of the Dutchman who caught the panther and wanted help to let the dam thing go. In other words, the Senate might resolute, but it would require unanimous consent in the House to let loose. As long as one Democrat or Pocket-Pop Morris remains, that is simply impossible; but one thing is reasonably certain if there be any truth in the average Senatorial statement. There are said to be

FIFTEEN GOOD MEN AND TRUE

in the Senate on the Republican side thereof, who, if this resolution fails, will force another on the House demanding an immediate apportionment or a *sine die* adjournment about May 20. This would bring sudden grief to quite a number of vealy statesmen who would like to spend the summer months in using the new legislative railroad passbys and cooking up a new fangled revenue scheme rich in prospective litigation. The offspring of the Committee would be stillborn, without an adjourned session to father it, and this may be a degree account for the antics of Allen, of Whiteside, and Parrish, of Cook, who want to come back.

NUBBINS.

RIVER AND CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28.—The Governor today appointed as delegates on the part of the State to the Northwest Convention in aid of river and canal improvements, to be held at Davenport May 25, the Hon. Thomas J. Henderson, of Bureau County; George B. Adams, of Cook; Lawrence Weldon, of McLean; Greenbury T. Fort, of Marshall; Henry Wood, of De Kalb; Jesse Spalding, of Cook; Julius S. Starr, of Peoria; P. C. Hayes, of Grundy; R. H. McClellan, of Jo Daviess; James L. Camp, of Lee.

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

The Secretary of State to-day issued license to organize as follows: The St. Clair Bung Company, Belleville, capital $1,000; the Dwight Paper Company, Pekin, capital $50,000; corporators, Timothy Dwight, Timothy Dwight, Jr., C. J. Edwards, all of Chicago; the Union Foundry & Pullman Car-Wheel Works, Chicago, capital $300,000; corporators, N. S. Bouton, George M. Pullman, Charles G. Hammond, C. B. Bouton, John Crerar, Edward T. Cushing.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

of the Chicago Memorial Association were filed to-day with the Secretary of State.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

The League season begins in Chicago to-morrow afternoon, when the Cleveland and Chicago teams play their first game. This change of date has been brought about by unanimous consent of the League clubs to accommodate the Cleveland and Chicago managers by giving them another day in which to reach Cleveland after completing the series of three games in Chicago. The effect will be to change the schedule to April 30 and June 2 and 3, instead of June 2, 3, and 4, as originally planned. The Clevelands come here with a team considerably stronger than that of last year, while Chicago will present the precise team which played in a majority of the games of 1879. Both teams are in prime condition, and both bent on winning the first game above all others.

This afternoon the Lake Views and Chicagos play a game at White Stocking Park. The amateur team will consist of the following players: Baker c., D. Taylor p., Merrill 1b., Carvel 2d., Parker 3d., Clarke r. f., Brandecke l. f., Yott c., Waller s. s.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, April 28.—The Cleveland baseball team went to Akron to-day and played with the club there. Both McCormick and Nolan pitched. The Akrons were in no shape to meet the professionals, having had no time to practice, and the game resulted 25 to 1 in favor of Cleveland. The League team did some terrific batting. They leave for Chicago in the morning.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., April 28.—Considerable additions and improvements have been made to our lake fleet the past winter. In addition to the new boats being built for J. T. Snyder and Dr. Hunter, George Sturges will put on an elegant new yacht, eighty-five feet keel, to replace the Arrow, which was burned a year ago, the timber, machinery, etc., for the same arriving this week, and the workmen are now busily engaged in putting her together. This will be the largest private boat on the lake. H. T. Crane's yacht, the Passaic, has been overhauled during the winter, and five feet added to her length. The Commodore is also being elegantly repainted, and other improvements made. An extension of 113 feet is being built onto the village pier at the foot of Broad street.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Treatment of the Subject by George William Curtis in a Lecture in Boston—His Effort Somewhat Disappointing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—George William Curtis spoke in Music-Hall to-night, before a very large and brilliant audience, in response to invitations by the three local Civil-Service Reform Clubs. His subject was, "The Evil and the Remedy," but his speech was generally disappointing, as it consisted almost entirely of denunciations of the present methods of making appointments, and only a vague idea of the remedy was given. He vigorously denounced the spoils system of distributing offices, and to combat this tremendous evil he appealed to public opinion,—an appeal which he made with the profoundest confidence. The evils of the brokerage of offices, of Senatorial dictation, and of rewards for party services were painted in strong colors, and it was declared that the present system was in effect an aristocracy of politicians. Mr. Curtis did not class all officeholders as inefficient and corrupt, but he declared that the inevitable tendency of the existing order was to degrade men into servile place-hunters. Against these evils he opposed the example of England, the administration of the Post-Office Department by Mr. James, and of the New York Custom-House by Mr. Merritt.

Alluding to competitive examinations, he said they at least proved a man knew something, while the recommendation of a Boss did not prove that he knew anything at all. He appealed to the people to overthrow the privileged class of politicians, and give every honest man an opportunity to maintain his self-respect in the public service. The lecturer closed with an expression of his firm confidence in the ultimate success of the work of reform.

THE COMING CANAL CONVENTION.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 28.—Secretary Russell received a letter to-night from E. F. Leonard, private secretary to Gov. Cullom, of Illinois, reading as follows: "The Governor has appointed ten delegates from the State at large to attend the Canal Convention to be held in Davenport May 25, as follows: The Hon. Thomas J. Henderson, Princeton; George B. Adams, Chicago; Lawrence Weldon, Bloomington; G. L. Fort, Lacon; Henry Wood, Sycamore; Jesse Spalding, Chicago; J. S. Starr, Peoria; P. C. Hayes, Morris; R. H. McLellan, Galena; James L. Camp, Dixon."

Seeing Through a Brick.

Washington Star.

In the Police Court to-day Thomas C. Poland was charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. Frank Rotte, about 10 years old, stated that Poland came to witness mother's store with an announcement by which he stated that anybody could see through a brick. Witness looked through the machine, and thought that he was looking through the brick. Poland told him that he had invented the machine, and that by magnifying glasses, which were in the machine, he could see through a brick. He also said that he wanted a partner, and witness asked him how much he would take for a half-interest in the machine, and he was told $50. Witness paid $30 in cash and $20 in groceries, for which he got a written agreement from Poland acknowledging him as a half-owner of the machine called "The Little Wonder of the World." The Court said that he did not see how he could hold this man for obtaining money under false pretenses, when he sold a specific object for a specific sum, and the young man had the opportunity to examine the machine, and by an ordinary examination should have detected the trick, if he did not have sense enough to know that he could not see through a brick by any means, and he would dismiss the case. The illusion was accomplished by skilfully arranged mirrors.

ESTHETIC COOKING.

Fish Soup, Salmi of Duck, and Baroness Pudding Explained.

A Happy Janitor—The Dishes of the Afternoon.

The bill of fare which Miss Corson laid before her listeners yesterday morning ran as follows:

Brown fish soup.
Broiled fish with caper butter.
Salmi of duck.
Baroness pudding.

The order in which the dishes are announced for the lecture is the same as that in which they make their appearance upon the table, but the dishes first expounded are those which require the longest cooking, Miss Corson invariably so timing matters that she is able at the close of the lecture to produce the perfected results in all their tempting delicacy of flavor. Thus it was that she selected the salmi of duck yesterday morning as the opening subject for her lecture.

"For salmi of duck, with onion," Miss Corson said, "cut the fowl in joints as for a fricassé, and brown with drippings or butter, or, better still, with a teaspoonful of salad oil. After it is browned add a tablespoonful of flour and cover with boiling water, and season it with salt and pepper. Place in it a pint of butter, onions, and let it cook slowly until it is quite tender, which will take probably an hour. If desired, a glass of wine can be added."

While the salmi of duck was simmering in the copper saucepan, from which a most delightful aroma soon escaped, Miss Corson proceeded with the exposition of the process of

MAKING BARONESS PUDDING.

"This," she explained, "is one of the plainest of the English plum-puddings, but if preferred it can be made richer by the addition of an egg to the formula about to be explained. It is usually a large pudding, but I will make a lot of little ones so as to have them ready by the close of the lecture. The large pudding should boil for four or five hours. To make it, take one half-pound of chopped suet, one half-pound of raisins, one half-pound of stale bread broken into crumbs, and a quarter-pound of sugar. All these ingredients are to be mixed with one pint of milk and then put in a cloth dipped in hot water and dusted in flour. I use squares of unbleached muslin for the purpose. You can if you wish add spice—cinnamon, allspice, nutmeg or cloves—to the pudding. If you use the muslin rather than you save a good deal of trouble, but a great many people prefer the flavor of the other kind. Use currants if you wish instead of raisins, taking care to wash them, as currants are more carelessly cured than raisins, and stones and bits of dirt are common."

"Do you use any baking-powder?"

"It is not necessary."

"Do you ever use citron as the fruit?"

"Yes, the character of the pudding can be changed by instituting different fruits for the raisins; always remember, however, that if you use a juicy fruit you must use less milk."

"Can the pudding be served a second day?"

"Oh, yes."

"How do you warm it up?"

"By steaming."

"Would you not put salt in the suet?"

"You must remember that there is salt in the bread. If you people like salt you might put some in; that depends entirely upon the taste."

Miss Corson took part of the mixture and tied it up in a number of little cloths, making half a dozen little puddings, each of about the size of an orange, which done she poured the rest into a pot to boil. To the remainder she added an egg, and placed the enriched pudding in cups, adding a trifle of clove and allspice. Then she placed in an oven to bake.

The salmi of duck and the pudding being under way, Miss Corson turned her attention to the

BROWN FISH SOUP.

"For this soup," she said, "cut any kind of fish in pieces an inch square. Brown it in butter or salad oil, which legitimately belongs to the dish, as it is one used in the south of Europe where butter is but little used. Mix with a tablespoonful of flour, which can be either added before the fish is put in or, if preferred, the fish can be rolled in it. Cover it with hot water, season with salt and pepper, and let it boil slowly for about fifteen minutes. The skin can be taken from the fish by laying the fish, skin down, upon the board and cutting it with a knife held flat. After about fifteen minutes see that there is plenty of water. A fish of a pound weight ought to make a quart of soup. While rolling the fish in flour, there may be added to it a teaspoonful of saffron and garlic of the size of a large white bean."

"To broil fish," Miss Corson explained, as she took up the subject of broiled fish with caper butter, "first split it down the back and take out the backbone, which leaves it very easy to help at the table. The fins have to be cut off and the scales removed. Most of the bones can be taken out of the fish by putting the knife under the ends and pulling them out; of course the stove broiler does not get out of the way, more comfortable time do the people have who eat it."

"Will the same process answer for salt mackerel?"

"Yes, and the same dressing which I am going to make for this fish."

"What do you do for parsley when it is out of season?"

"It is an easy matter to keep parsley on hand all the year round. All you require is to procure some parsley roots and plant them in a box, which can be placed in a cellar, where it will grow well. Almost all the parsley sold by the German market-gardeners in New York is grown in cellars in this way. I should think that the market-gardeners could have the roots here; at any rate, the seeds can be procured and planted."

"Does the plant not need the sunshine?"

"Not at all."

Miss Corson took up her gridiron, and placed the fish upon it, remarking: "It is rather better in broiling fish to have a double gridiron, you can turn the fish so much easier. Broil the under part of the fish first, brown it without burning, then turn it and brown it on the other side."

The fish was soon boiled, dished, and covered with caper sauce, and garnished with sprigs of parsley. Then the puddings were taken up, and the soup, and the salmon, and the audience crowded toward the table upon which they were placed, and tasted, and pronounced everything to be perfection.

AT THE OPENING OF THE EPICUREAN LECTURE

at 3 p. m. the youthful usher of Fairbank Hall, who has been for many days suffering the tortures of Tantalus—watching the construction of dainty dishes, and smelling of their fragance, but never deriving any additional comfort therefrom, unless such he could glean from the reports in THE TRIBUNE next morning—appeared in appearance in joyful contrast to that which had previously belonged to him. He confided to THE TRIBUNE reporter the reason for the change.

"I tackled the dinner to-day," he said, "and it was—yum. The broiled fish—well I never did eat anything like it, and that sal-sal-sal-something of duck was im-mense. But the Baroness pudding was the best of all. I got away with two of them, and two swan would not have been too many."

The lesson to the epicurean class in the afternoon was begun with the creation of gelatine with aspic jelly. For this Miss Corson used the broth which had been made from a chicken the previous day, and which had a consistency of wine jelly. This was not stiff enough, however, as aspic jelly should be of such a consistency as would allow it to be cut with a knife, and to produce this consistency two ounces of gelatine were added to the jelly, which was placed to cool over a large block of ice. A chicken which had been boned and boiled the day before was placed on the platter and surrounded with the aspic jelly, the whole making an exceedingly tempting dish.

Darne of salmon was next prepared. Miss Corson boiling a three-pound section of salmon for a quarter of an hour, taking off the cuticle and replacing it with Hollandaise sauce, which has already been described, the whole being gracefully garnished with parsley.

"POR POTAGE A LA REINE."

Miss Corson said, as she entered upon an exposition of that favorit soup, "use a cold chicken, boiled or roasted. Take off the skin and cut the meat into a saucepan with rice in equal proportions. If you have chicken-broth use it; if not, use water, and boil the chicken and rice until they are so tender that they can be rubbed through a fine sieve. After this has been done, make the mixture of the consistency of cream with milk, and season with salt, pepper, and nutmeg, using the last-named very lightly. If you use a pound of chicken and a pound of rice, you ought to make about four quarts of soup."

An exposition of the manner of manufacturing risoles with preserves closed the afternoon lesson.

As soon as the public learns that the Shakers Sarsaparilla is the genuine Shaker medicine prepared from roots, herbs, and berries, grown, selected, and prepared by the Canterbury Shakers, Shaker Village, N. H., they will take it in preference to all others, such is their regard for the character of the United Brethren.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

A Very Interesting Session of the Body Last Evening.

The First National Bank and Its Lease of the Haverly Theatre Lot.

A Proposition to Erect a $300,000 Structure Rejected for Obvious Reasons.

The Salary List for the Ensuing Year Agreed Upon—Other Business Transacted.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting last evening all the members except Mr. Bartlett present and Mr. De Laney presiding.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the School Agent stating that he had on hand $2,000 from the Michael Reese fund, and asking what he should do with it.

On motion he was instructed to invest it in 6 per cent bonds.

A communication from Mr. Vail, the former Principal of the Clarke School, asking for his salary during the time he was not permitted to teach after last May, was referred to the Committee on Salaries.

A communication from D. Ranson offering for sale the lots adjoining the Marquette school lot on the south, was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported recommending that the vouchers for the payment of the Lawndale school site be referred to the Committee on Finance and Auditing for audit, and that the same be paid when approved by said Committee. Adopted.

The same Committee reported that, in compliance with authority granted at the meeting of the 14th inst., they advertised for proposals to purchase the Archer avenue school building, located on the corner of Fuller street, and they would recommend that the offer of Joseph Schmitz to pay $750 for the building be accepted, the sale to cover the building only, and not to include the seats and desks, tables and stoves still remaining in the building.

On motion the clerk was instructed to inform the City Council of this action and request them to concur in it.

The Committee on School-Fund Property recommended that a lease be executed in favor of David Jennings for the W. ½ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 33, 40, 13, for $150 per annum. Adopted.

The same Committee presented

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

as follows:

CHICAGO, April 27, 1880.—*Chairman of the School-Fund Committee of the Board of Education*—DEAR SIR: We invite the consideration of your Committee and the Board of Education to the proposal below submitted.

Our proposition of Oct. 13, 1880, for the lease of the old Post-Office property had in it two principal features.

First—A rental rate of 6 per cent to be paid upon the appraised value of the land.

Second—Ten payments of 6 per cent per annum upon the appraised value of the building or walls during the continuance of the lease.

The proposal herewith submitted, operates to repeal the second clause of our former proposition, and is offered by us in view of the following considerations:

First—The valuation fixed upon the land by your Committee of Appraisal of $1,800 per foot for 132 feet on Dearborn street, ninety-five feet deep, amounting to $365,800, is in our opinion excessive, for the reason that existing facts, the market or commercial value of the property being alone considered.

This opinion is sustained by a practical knowledge of what other property, equal in size and available for the immediate vicinity of the lot in question, can be purchased for, and is also supported, we believe, by the private judgment of every well-informed citizen.

Second—The walls now standing on said lot having been erected for a special purpose, possess little availability for general use. Besides being badly damaged by fire, they cover only about two-thirds of the ground area on which a high annual rental is to be paid. These facts appear to reduce the value of the walls to a nominal sum in any case, while, for the uses desired by us, they are worse than valueless. Fearing, however (perhaps without reason), that the findings of your Committee of Valuation on the walls will be based upon some technical theory of cost instead of value in its broad and just sense, we offer the following as a practical solution of any such difficulty, and also as declaratory of our intentions in case you accept this modification of our former proposition.

Waiving objection to what we consider the overvaluation of the land, we now propose to buy the walls and all improvements which shall remain on the ground after the removal by present tenant of whatever he is entitled to take off, the sum of $15,000 cash, and simultaneously therewith we will enter into a satisfactory bond to remove the old walls, and erect in the place thereof a modern first-class building to cost not less than $300,000, provided this proposal is accepted at the next meeting of your Board, which we understand will occur on the 29th inst.

SAMUEL M. NICKERSON,
President First National Bank.

THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. Keith also read the report of the arbitrators placing the value of the building at $65,000. He said that the Committee had had the proposition under consideration, and they had come to the conclusion that it was best to reject the bank's offer. Since then, however, he had had further thought on the subject, and had come to the opposit conclusion. The Committee, however, was in favor of rejecting the bank's proposition.

Mr. Frankenthal said that he agreed with Mr. Keith that the bank's proposition ought to be accepted.

Mr. Keith said that if an improved building were put up on the site the increased value of adjoining property would be immense, and would make up for any temporary loss of money.

Mr. Hoyne—Do you suppose the bank will back out of its bargain they have made?

Mr. Keith—If the old building remains where it is it will be less valuable a year hence than now. Looking at the matter in the narrow light of immediate advantage the proposition undoubtedly opened an unfavorable one.

Mr. Burroughs said that Mr. Keith's speech was not a report of the Committee, which had decided to reject the proposition. The bank had made the Board an offer; the Board had accepted it, and now the Board ought to go back on its contract. It seemed strange that the bank offered a certain amount of money for the building and then should want the Board to take payment in the shape of increased value of adjacent property. This adjacent property, too, was leased for five years to come, and the increased value could not be enjoyed for that time. They were really asked to give the bank $50,000.

Mr. English asked whether there had been any threat that the theatre should be kept in the building.

Mr. Keith said that the bank had the right, under the contract with the Board, to lease the building for the theatre. If they wanted it, if they were allowed to erect a $300,000 building, of course the theatre would not stay there. He understood the matter differently from Mr. Burroughs, and did not think that they could really give the bank the sum of $50,000. The bank's proposition was made for the benefit of of the Board.

Mr. Stiles—Oh yes; there is no doubt that the bank is doing it for the Board's benefit. (Appreciative laughter.)

Mr. Armstrong moved that the matter be laid over a week, and that it be made the order for a special meeting to be held next Thursday.

Mr. Burroughs said that he had been informed by a friend who was capable of judging such matters correctly, that he would give $40,000 for the material in the old Post-Office building.

Mr. Keith said that the bank had declared itself ready to pay $5,000 to anyone who would remove the old building.

Mr. Stiles said that the bank must have gone into the transaction with its eyes open; bankers were not, as a rule, given to going off at half cocks; they had done so in this case. But just where the benefit to the Board was to come in by letting the bank out of its agreement, which was a good contract for the Board, he could not see.

Mr. Keith—It will increase the general taxation on the other property in the neighborhood.

Mr. Stiles—We are not appointed to look after the general taxation, but after the interests of the School Fund, and that is as much as we can attend to.

Mr. Hoyne moved that the report of the majority of the Committee, consisting of Messrs. Stiles, Burroughs and Nisbolt, advising the rejection of the bank's proposition be adopted. The motion was carried by a vote of fourteen yeas.

Mr. Keith gave notice that he would move a reconsideration of the vote at the next meeting.

The Committee on Finance and Auditing presented a report recommending the payment of sundry bills amounting to $7,868.60, which was adopted.

NEW SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS.

Superintendent Howland recommended that the Principals of the Grammar Schools complete the examinations of their graduating classes previous to the end of the second week in June, and that such pupils as they deem fully qualified for the High Schools may be admitted upon their recommendations without further examination, and that the usual examinations, under the direction of the Committee on Teachers, be held at the usual time for all other applicants.

Mr. English—Do you mean for Principals to examine their own scholars?

Superintendent Howland answered in the affirmative, and said that the proposed change from the present system had been in operation twenty-five years would decrease very much the mass of examination work at this time of the year. He did not think that the examinations to teachers for their certificates would cut any figure in the case, and he would like very much to see the experiment tried.

Mr. Stiles agreed with the Superintendent, and said that the system would put the different Principals on their mettle to see that they put forward no candidates who were not worthy.

Mr. English said that the new system was calculated to give the Principals too much power. There was talk of favoritism, and this would simply help it on.

Mr. Curran said that if there were any such Principals it was about time to find it out. He moved that the recommendation of the Superintendent be adopted. Carried.

SALARIES.

On motion, the Board went into Committee of the Whole on consideration of the report of the Committee on Salaries, as follows:

To the Board of Education of the City of Chicago—GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Salaries would respectfully report: That they have carefully considered the question of salaries of the Superintendents, teachers, office and other employés of the Board, for the fiscal year 1881, and would recommend the adoption of the following schedule of Salaries for the year commencing Jan. 1, 1881, to-wit:

SUPERINTENDENTS.	Per Annum.
Superintendent of Schools	$4,000
Assistant Superintendent of Schools	3,000
SPECIAL TEACHERS.	
Special teacher of music	$1,800
Special teacher of German	1,500
Special teacher of drawing	1,500
HIGH SCHOOLS.	
Three Principals, each	$2,800
Eight assistants, each	1,800
Two assistants, each	1,400
Two assistants, each	1,200
Twelve assistants, each	1,100
Six assistants, each	900
GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	
Principals:	
First group—Consisting of the Armour Street, Brown, Carpenter, Clarke, Cottage Grove, Dore, Douglas, Franklin, Foster, Haven, Hayes, Holden, Jones, King, Kinzie, La Salle, Lincoln, Marquette, Mosier, Newberry, Oakley, Ogden, Seammon, Skinner, Throop, Wallace Street, Washington, and Wells Schools, $1,300 for the first year of service in schools of this gr

THE FLOODS.

"Hell's Half Acre," at Kansas City, Completely Under Water.

The People Flee in Terror to Escape the Rushing Flood.

Three Hundred Families Driven from Their Homes Without Warning.

The People of Kansas City Removing from Threatened Locations.

Every Sort of Vehicle Pressed into Service to Facilitate Matters.

East St. Louis Threatened with a Disastrous and Complete Inundation.

No Change in the Situation at St. Paul, but the Water Still Is Rising.

Danger at Council Bluffs Passed, and the Water Rapidly Falling.

The Missouri at Leavenworth, Kas., Steadily Rising Hour After Hour.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, April 28.—At an early hour this morning the temporary levee between Plankinton & Armour's packing-house and Stevens & Sons gave way, and in less than five minutes the Kaw River was rushing through the gap at forty miles an hour, and by 10 o'clock at least Kansas was under water and be-[illegible] 2,000 and 3,000 persons were driven from [illegible] The majority of these are poor [illegible] Southern refugees, who came from [illegible] and Tennessee last year, and [illegible] been living in shanties along [illegible] river front ever since. The water [illegible] the immense packing-house of [illegible] & Armour, and a large portion of [illegible] Brother's establishment is submerged. [illegible] of the large elevators are also cut off by water, and at Elevator A the water has [illegible] the grain. The building contains about [illegible] bushels, which it is feared will be a total [illegible] At the stock-yards the water has compelled all stock to be taken to other quarters, as the railroads in all directions are unable to make connections. The towns of Harlem, in Platte County, and Armourdale, Kan., are entirely [illegible] by water, and at the latter place this morning [illegible] negro and his grandchild were drowned. [illegible] leave their beds in their night clothes, [illegible] building operations of the city for a time. Elevator A, owned by Vaughan, [illegible] is in imminent peril. The water [illegible] the building on the Missouri side, and on the south side a large body of [illegible] running. Gangs of men and teams are [illegible] breaking up the building. There are [illegible] of grain in the elevator, and if [illegible] does not speedily subside, the loss at [illegible] will be very large.

[illegible] a tow-boat was carrying over a [illegible] loaded with household goods from [illegible] to-day, but before the trip was [illegible] its total loss. In the barge were [illegible] who were rescued with great difficulty. [illegible] which was lost with the goods was [illegible] The total loss caused by the flood [illegible] about $150,000. The water in [illegible] was twenty-six feet six inches above low-water mark,—a rise during the day of nine [illegible]

ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 28.—There has been no material change in the situation here to-day, although the water has continued to rise [illegible] At 5 o'clock the gauge showed eighteen feet [illegible] inches, while at 6 this evening it showed nineteen feet one inch. During the day the [illegible] current has undermined several [illegible] on the flat in West St. Paul, and one [illegible] small houses were toppled over. About [illegible] o'clock a barn belonging to Jerry McCarthy [illegible] from its foundation and was borne with [illegible] against the small wooden bridge [illegible] street, striking the side and threatening [illegible] the structure, but it was quickly [illegible] to pieces by the hook and ladder [illegible] Had the culvert been carried away it would have made [illegible] break in the only street [illegible] for travel between East and West St. [illegible] A house which belonged to a Mr. Richey, [illegible] stood near the old Steward sawmill, in [illegible] part of the city, was forced from its [illegible] this afternoon and passed down in the [illegible] of Pig's Eye, on the east side. The [illegible] lower Third street seems to have [illegible] since yesterday. The water has [illegible] somewhat, progress and now extends [illegible] Broadway. All travel below that [illegible] is cut off on Third street. All the [illegible] railroad tracks on either side are submerged, being covered with water to the depth of several feet. The Minnesota Stone Company, having a quarry on the corner of Third and Minnehaha streets, are under water. In Grings & Johnson's yard on the opposite corner, the small engine used in cutting wood stands with the water extending half way up over the boiler. The floor of the Keokuk & Northern Line office is covered with water, and Capt. Ramey has been forced to abandon his premises to the furious elements, which now extends across the levee, reaching nearly to the middle of the street. The water now extends to the north side of West Ninth street, and to the Union Elevator to James street, and nearly to Ewing street. That thoroughfare is now a canal. On Ohio street, on the line of locality between Liberty and Ewing streets, is flooded, and growing worse every hour.

Every hour the street cars run with greater difficulty, the water being up to the floors of the cars. The streets are filled with wagons moving goods from the threatened location, and all sorts of every description are pressed into service. Elevator A, owned by Vaughan, Smith & Co.,

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

L. A. ASH, of Dayton, O., is at the Sherman.

B. WELLS, of Quincy, Ill., is at the Tremont.

J. B. WHITE, of Fort Wayne, is at the Sherman.

MARTIN MAGINNIS, of Montana, is at the Pacific.

H. B. CHEVALLIER, of New York, is at the Leland.

H. BAUERMAN, of London, England, is at the Palmer.

A. F. MASON, of Hartford, Conn., is at the Palmer.

ASA HOW and daughter, of Dubuque, are at the Palmer.

N. P. CLARKE, of St. Cloud, Minn., is registered at the Tremont.

H. B. SHERMAN and wife, of Indianapolis, Ind., are at the Sherman.

MR. AND MRS. OAKES A. AMES, of Boston, are registered at the Pacific.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE ANDREWS, of Indianapolis, are at the Palmer.

MR. AND MRS. FRED B. DOTY, of St. Paul Minn., are at the Sherman.

THE streets are to be thoroughly cleaned by May 30 says Superintendent Fogarty.

AT the Sub-Treasury yesterday $2,000 in silver was received and $10,000 in gold disbursed.

THE work of street cleaning on the North Side has begun, Clark being the first street selected.

J. RUSSELL JONES is moving out of his Ashland avenue residence to let the Illinois Club in by the 1st.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER, of the Probate Court, will be a candidate for reelection next fall, it is believed.

THE Probate Court will begin to move into the new Court-House to-day. There will be no session until May 3.

THE internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $63,176, of which $19,412 was for spirits, $3,977 for tobacco and cigars, $1,581 for beer, and $8,145 for special taxes.

T. L. WANSTEAD, of Calcutta, India; T. R. Teschemacher, of London, England; W. S. Taylor, of Glasgow, Scotland; and Joshua T. Bell, of Queensland, are at the Tremont.

THE Faculty of Rush Medical College entertained about seventy of the graduates of practitioners of the institution at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. The dinner was informal, and no set of speeches were made.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was, at 8 a. m., 52 degrees; 10 a. m., 65; 12 m., 67; 3 p. m., 68; 6 p. m., 62; 9 p. m., 60. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.60; 5 p. m., 29.58.

THE Committee on Hospital audited bills amounting to $3,668. One of them was that of the city for water for two years—$2,387—on which there has been such a controversy. It was decided to pay the nurses $75 a month and let them "board and wash themselves" hereafter.

ALFRED SHAW and L. W. Frankland, of Melbourne, Australia; John Graham, of Sydney, New South Wales; S. M. Brisbane, of Scotland; J. B. Close, R. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fuller, T. Carmichael, J. Fuller, H. S. Roberts, and Richard McKett, of London, England, are at the Pacific.

FOLLOWING is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Butter and oils, 3 bales leaf tobacco; Hoyt Bros. & Co., 3 cases cigars; J. Babb, 1 case clocks; Wilson Brothers, 3 cases dry goods; Chapin & Gore, 3 cases cigars; Sweet, Dempster & Co., 3 cases woolens. Collections, $9,982.

A CENTENARIAN passed away in this city Thursday. Her name was Mrs. Nancy Warcoer, and she died at the great age of 100 years and 4 months. She expired at the residence of her granddaughter, 334 Thirty-fifth street, and was buried yesterday afternoon, the funeral service being held at Olivet Baptist Church.

E. C. BROWN, of Jackson, Mich., General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad; T. D. Gorham, of Fort Wayne, Ind., General Superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad; Joseph Collett, President, and J. R. Kendall, General Freight Agent of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, are at the Tremont.

THE Federal Grand Jury finished its labors yesterday afternoon, after hearing some testimony in cases involving the swearing in of illegal voters, and several indictments for perjury will be found. The jury will come into court at 10:30 this morning, and will return a large batch of indictments for cases already noticed. The case against the International Bank was not brought up, and the Vice-President of the bank, Mr. Jacob Rosenberg, did not lose a single session.

MARY REILAND, 54 years of age, died suddenly at 12:30 yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 113 West Superior street. She has long been subjected to epileptic fits, and only recently returned to her home from the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville, where she has been under treatment for the malady. When Deputy-Coroner Hanson went to the house to hold the inquest he found another woman dead in the same house. This was Miss Porten, a young woman of 27 years, living with her brother. She has been an invalid for some time, and the shock consequent upon the death of Mrs. Reiland, who was a friend of the family, peoved too much for her.

CHARLES ANDERSON, mate of the schooner Radical, lying in the North Branch of the river near Division street bridge, yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock found the body of an unknown man floating in the river just north of the bridge. The body was recovered, and was subsequently taken to the Morgue. The deceased was about 5 feet 6 inches in height, a stout build, dark hair, full round and smooth face, and was clad in a gray tweed cost and vest, dark pantaloons, buckled shoes, and cloth cap. There was nothing in the clothing which would in any way identify him. The body appeared to have been in the water about two weeks.

THE funeral services of the late Sergt. Gustave Charleston, of Company C, First Infantry, I. N. G., were held yesterday at noon at the Armory on Jackson street. A large number of the officers and men of the First were in attendance, together with representatives from other local militia organizations. The casket was laden with floral offerings. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Fallows, after which the remains were conveyed by train to Oakwoods Cemetery, where they were buried with full military honors by the escort which accompanied them. The non-commissioned officers of the regiment rendered the sad offices of pall-bearers.

THE Tenth Ward Land League met last evening in St. Stephen's Hall. The following delegates were elected to the State Land-League Convention: O. A. Bisbee, P. Coghlan, M. Ward, W. Gleason, J. A. O'Donnell, W. Keene, M. Colfer, and C. King. Mr. Haley addressed the Club, Mr. Lynch, who has just come over from Ireland, followed, enlivening the meeting with a very amusing tale, in which he stated that "Paddy" was such a lover of liberty that he could not be kept quiet; and no sooner he arrived into the island than he would get so much out of the soil as he could, and live on to little. The landlords had law and order on their side, and would not feed "Paddy" most famishing from want and troublesome. The Club is arranging to give another entertainment. Since it was organized ($36) has been sent to Ireland.

THE little town of Milan, Mo., has produced a wonderful cow 14 years old, which was exhibited at the Union Stock-Yards in this city during the week. The cow weighs 1,520 pounds, color white and black, perfectly healthy, and in good condition. Accompanying the cow were a quartet of three heifers and one steer which she had calved at one birth four years ago. She had another quartet a year ago, although only a yearling bull weighing 1,000 survives. In addition to these remarkable exhibitions of fecundity, the cow has had triplets three times. The quartet exhibited with their mother average 1,193 pounds in weight. The cattle have attracted a great deal of attention, and satisfactory vouchers are presented of the correctness of the statements made by Mr. Dennis Ryan, the owner.

A CONFERENCE was held at the Sherman House last evening of a number of gentlemen who propose to extend the system of lighting business stores and fronts with the electric light. The idea as at present in mind is to combine a number of consumers within a limited radius, who shall make use of a current supplied by one powerful engine. Mr. Perry H. Smith presided, and Ald. Alvin Hulbert, of the Sherman House, was present and explained the system in use by him. He now supplies his own hotel, Hooley's and the Olympic Theatres, and Biscuit's store. On the same plan it is proposed to unite the firms—say, in any one block—in a joint use of the engine and wires. No organization was effected last night, and only an informal talk was had, but a called meeting will be held within a few days, when the scheme will take definite form.

BOOK.

Mr. Billings, of the Egg-Case business, is responsible for the statement that last year Chicago, in the mild form of boiled, fried, or in the more asthenic attitude of devilled, or broiled on toast, consumed 6,000,000 of eggs. This year letters received from Ottumwa, Keokuk, Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Fort Dodge, and other points consistently show that not more than 2,500,000 of eggs will be received for consumption by Chicago from all the points reaching Chicago from all points to the West and Northwest. "Keokuk, Ottumwa, Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Fort Dodge, and Des Moines are the great egg-producing centers," said Mr. Billings. "The falling off is directly attributable to the hard winter, to the death of 30 per cent of hens, and to other causes. I am afraid that Chicago will not be liberal, on account of high prices, in the consumption of eggs in the present year."

THE CITY-HALL.

THE readvertised for bids for street cleaning will be opened to-day by Commissioner Waller.

EIGHTEEN of the contractors' laborers on the Harrison street viaduct struck yesterday for higher wages. They were getting $1.65 a day and demanded $1.75. Work was temporarily suspended.

THE demand for shed permits in the Building Inspector's department is too great for the force of clerks employed there, and people have to wait an exceedingly long time before they are served.

THE Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division, of which Ald. Lawler is Chairman, met and decided that the remonstrance against the improvement of Maxwell street be placed on file.

CITY ENGINEER CREGIER will soon advertise for bids for the construction of the new Bridgeport engines. The Mayor does not seem to know whether they will be put up this year, and he is anxiously awaiting some action by the Legislatures to help in the work.

THE license of Mrs. Harry C. Robinson, at 78 Fourth avenue, whose saloon has become notorious as a resort for female and male disreputables, was revoked yesterday morning by Mayor Harrison, on the recommendation of Capt. Buckley, who, by the way, is making an active warfare upon this class of places in his district.

"ARE you going to close up the keno-dens after the 1st of May, as has been stated," asked a reporter of the Mayor yesterday afternoon. "It is time enough," said he, "when we get to it. Wait till the 1st of May comes." After hesitating a moment the Mayor said: "I gave orders to stop them long ago."

ALD. LAWLER and the Mayor had a decidedly lively interview yesterday afternoon. The Mayor at the time was quite wroth, because an afternoon paper had accused him of swallowing cobble-stones. Lawler's object was to induce the Mayor to pay the 5 per cent increase of salaries from the 1st of January. "I hold," said Ald. Lawler, "that the contemplated paying the increase from the 1st of January." "See here," the Mayor is reported to have said, "if you buildoze me into paying this 5 per cent for the first three months of the year, I'll out with fifty policemen, and then I'll save the difference anyhow." Lawler argued his point, but the Mayor would not change his mind.

IN a talk with D. DeWolf yesterday, he stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that he thought the bid of the Union Rendering Company for rendering dead animals, $6,500 for the year, too high, and that he was doing his best to get some one else to make a lower bid. Year before last the work was done for $1 and last year it cost $8,000. The Union Rendering Company is one of those monopolies which prosper at the city's expense. It makes money out of the rendering of the animals. It gets the hides, the bones, tendons, in fact, every part is utilized. This Company has fought others who bid lower than it. No rendering can be done in the city, nor the law, and the Union Rendering Company seems to think it has the "dead-wood" on the city. Dr. De Wolf thinks not, however.

THE following building permits were issued yesterday: To Anne Sullivan, for a one-story dwelling, 22x36 feet, 959 Thirty-eighth street, to cost $1,300; D. K. Pearsons, three-story, basement, and attic dwellings, 20x36 feet each, State street, near South, to cost $45,000; Caroline Terry, two-story and attic dwelling, 24x40 feet, Leavitt and Churchill streets, to cost $2,000; J. F. Wollensak, for a five-story and basement store, 20 by 90 feet, 225 Lake street, to cost $18,000; H. Thorn, for two-story, basement, and attic dwelling, 24 by 64 feet, 426 North Wells street, to cost $4,000; F. Keith, for two-story basement dwelling, 24 by 50 feet, 14 Newberry avenue, to cost $3,500; Cribben & Sexton, for a five-story and basement store and foundry, 100 by 100 feet, Erie street, near Kingsbury, to cost $75,000; M. Johnson, to erect a three-story, basement, and attic dwelling, 20 by 60 feet, 294 Chicago avenue, to cost $6,700.

DR. DE WOLF yesterday afternoon said to a TRIBUNE reporter that he was doing his best to have the seaport cities quarantine all emigrant vessels for the purpose of preventing the admission of small-pox as well as other contagious or infectious diseases. It was his duty, he said, to find out whether State, Municipal, or National Boards of Health have the power to enforce this quarantining, which seems very necessary, considering the thousands of emigrants who pour through this city and the West. This city is the great central distributing point for emigrants from Europe, and here they come bringing disease with them. Patients suffering with small-pox are shipped right into this city, and the railroad companies in the East might aid in preventing the importation of small-pox to the West. Dr. De Wolf is going to New York and the other Eastern seaport cities as soon as he can get the several contracts he has to let off his hands. He will discuss with the Eastern health authorities the idea of quarantining vessels as above stated, and failing in that, he will ask the fifty-first for an appropriation for the purpose of establishing an efficient quarantining place outside of Chicago after his return. The Poles who have arrived here recently have done much towards spreading small-pox, and the only way to stay it is to vaccinate the emigrants on identification, which can only be effected by establishing an efficient quarantine.

WIDENING THE RIVER AT EIGHTEENTH STREET.

The Committee on Harbors and Bridges met yesterday afternoon, with Ald. Wickersham presiding, and decided to report favorably upon the passage of the following resolution preceding for the widening of the river at Eighteenth street:

Resolved, That the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to enter into such negotiations and contracts as will cause the Chicago River to be made straighter than it now is immediately south of Eighteenth street: Provided, That the same shall be done without expense to the city, and the said Mayor and Councilmen are hereby authorized and empowered to include in the proposed negotiations and arrangement, the lease of 80x110 feet of the street end of each to the river, of Nineteenth street, for the term of twenty-five years, said lease to be a part of the consideration of said straightening of the river.

SOUTH SIDE STREETS.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division met yesterday, with Ald. John M. Clark in the chair. It was decided that the proposed vacation of La Salle street would come up, but Ald. Clark stated that those opposed had not been notified of this meeting, and were not represented, and therefore he thought that the matter should go over, as the new Council would have to act upon it.

Ald. Wickersham moved that the Committee meet Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock to consider the La Salle street matter, which prevailed.

Mr. Murry Nelson was present to advocate the opening of Indiana avenue from Fourteenth street to Park row.

Mr. Gunther, said that there was no opposition to it.

Mr. Jeffery, Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, said that the Company would build a brick wall to protect the streets. He also showed the Committee how the Company intended to make its attractive spot, and erect a neat passenger depot at the foot of Fifteenth street, some time this year. On and after Monday the Company will run twenty-three suburban trains a day each way, and will soon have to run them fifteen minutes apart all day long, and double tracking during the night, to accommodate the increasing tide of suburban travel. The Company was willing to move its tracks, if it could, to aid in making a beautiful drive along the lake shore.

The matter was postponed until next Monday afternoon.

Ald. Wickersham's order to prevent the laying of anything but stone pavements after January, 1883, in that part of the South Division north of Twelfth street, was taken up.

There was quite a discussion on the subject, and the Corporation Counsel was directed to prepare the proper ordinance. The Committee then adjourned until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the La Salle street matter will be finally acted upon.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

HENRY SIVENSDUSH, an insolvent debtor, was granted leave to file an amended petition yesterday in the County Court.

JUDGES HAWES was on duty yesterday, but not entirely restored to health. He attributes his trouble to the water he has had to drink the past few days.

THE Seventh Ward judge-of-election cases were called twice yesterday, and continued again on motion of the People, on the ground that it was too late in the term to take them up. They are now set for Wednesday.

THE Sheriff dispatched an officer yesterday to Geneva with a capias for Fred Stevenson, indicted this day before for horse-stealing. He brought back with him Stevenson, who is to start for Joliet to-day on a five years' sentence, so Cook County will have to wait.

THE motion for a new trial in the case of Miss Caroline E. Day came up before Judge Loomis yesterday, but he refused to hear it in the absence of Miss Day, or without giving her and her attorney due notice. No time was fixed to hear the motion, but it is likely to come up almost any day.

THE following were adjudged insane in the County Court yesterday: Miles L. Yetter, August Hack, William Toomey, Wilhelm Krueger, Fanny Williamsa, Emma Yondell, Gustav A. Hittig, and Rosanna Morton. The petitions in the following cases were dismissed on motion of the County Attorney: Daniel Twohig, Christoph John, Adolph Anton, Andrew Weber, Joseph Schmiedel, Benjamin Christman, —— Andre, Kate Annes, Mrs. Murray, and Louis Bauer.

JUDGE HAWES has drifted into a habit which is proving very convenient for the reporters, and which assists them very materially in prying into the doings of the oath-bound Grand Jury. Upon an indictment being found and returned he announces the finding from the bench in a very innocent way, which is quite an innovation upon the old order of things. This was the case with an indictment found Wednesday against Fred Stevenson, for horse-stealing, and again yesterday in the case of John P. Horn, against whom two indictments were returned for malfeasance in office.

PERSONS finding their names in the marriage-license column without their knowledge, or consent can expose the fraud by saying that Clerk Lundberg, who has charge of such matters in the County Clerk's office, is on the sick list. When he is at his post he requires the residence and occupation of the candidates for matrimony before issuing a license. The clerk filling his place, however, appears content to put down everybody as living in "Chicago," which must lead to considerable confusion should the marriage ever be questioned. It is rather a delicate matter, for the reporters, to announce that this same fear of "Chicago," is about to be married, especially since there are a great many ladies of that name in the city; but it seems to be the case, and all clerks in public offices are overworked.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury yesterday heard twelve cases and found five true bills, among which were several against persons for selling liquor to minors. The large percentage of "no bills" being ground out is anything but creditable to the lower courts, and shows that many of the cases sent by them to the Grand Jury should have been otherwise disposed of. Yesterday, for instance, it was sought to indict an individual for punching a poker through a piece of mica in a stove, which is a fair sample of many of the cases the jury is compelled to look into. The jurors visited the jail after adjournment, and in their report to-morrow will have something to say on this subject, and also about the gang of loafers who are allowed to infest the halls of the building. The Van Hollen case will probably come up to-day, and also the change of venue cases to which the jury's attention was called by Judge Hawes.

SMALL-POX.

YESTERDAY'S CASES.

There were three new cases of small-pox discovered yesterday, and two of them, at least, have the elements of a sensation in them. The first case was that of a girl named Delia Wall, the inmate of a house of prostitution on Pacific avenue. She is a German by birth, and but 20 years old, and was vaccinated in childhood. The inmates were all vaccinated by the Health Department, but those who frequented the place during the time that small-pox was raging did not. Some of them are society young men, two of whom were to call last evening, and an officer was lying in wait to capture and vaccinate them.

Charles Gendelmeister is a German, 40 years old, and a very recent arrival from the old country. When he landed here he went to board at 50 Sherman street, and a few days ago he moved to the southwest corner of Halsted and Fewith streets. He hired an expressman to go with him to Sherman street and get his trunk. When he got there the proprietor saw that the man had the small-pox. He advised him to drive direct to the Health-Office. When he got there the case was genuine. The trunk had not been brought over, and Dr. DeWolf very indiscretely ordered it to be brought to the Health-Office. This should not be, when there is a perfect fumigating room at the Pest-House. The trouble is, Dr. De Wolf is not particular enough about his own office. The ambulance man, whose clothing is reeking with small-pox infection, should not be tolerated for an instant inside of the building.

Another case of small-pox reported was from 90 Canalport avenue. Other contagious diseases were reported as follows: Scarlet-fever, at 220 West Polk street, 143 Dearborn avenue, 79 Frank and 3573 West Washington street; diphtheria, two cases at 277 First avenue, 382 Twenty-fourth street, two cases at 13 Will street, and 304 Groveland Park avenue.

At present the Small-Pox Hospital contains thirty-seven patients. Yesterday the nurses, who were getting $25 a month, demanded $30, and Dr. De Wolf granted the raise. He regarded the demand as not too great, as the nurses have exacting and laborious duties to perform, and have to be about night and day, wherever called upon.

SUICIDE AT FOURTEEN.

DRIVEN IN THRIVERY, SHE TAKES ARSENIC.

Ever since the days of the daughter of the Capulets, and for that matter for centuries before the ill-fated Juliet provided a subject for the Coroner of Verona, it has been the practice of young females with whom the course of true love did not run smoothly to end their woes and furnish items for the newspapers by absorbing cold poison. An occasional damsel—but these generally of the class who have suffered more than one disappointment—would try the cold-water route, the dark arch, and the swift-flowing river. Even more rarely, as in the case of the unfortunate Miss Bailey, whose tragic history is detailed in the well-known English ballad, the heart-stricken damsel would pine away the commonplace and slowly strangulate by means of a misapplied liniture of hemp, silk, or cotton. In all such cases, however, the moving and inciting cause was love,—love unrequited or too well reciprocated, as the case might be, following in the exceptions noted, has always been the favorit with the sex, and while morphine can be bought by the ounce and arsenic by the pound it will probably continue to do so.

The latest case of Selection Driscoll, reported to the Coroner yesterday, differs from the ordinary run of feminine suicide only in that the girl was but a child, and was moved to shuffle off this mortal coil, not because her sweetheart had gone back on her, but because of

REMORSE FOR PETTY THEFT.

She came to Chicago in August last from Battle Creek, Mich., and was taken into the family of Mrs. Conklin, of No. 20 Walnut street, where she remained until a week ago yesterday, She was but 14 years of age, and small, though healthy and strong. Her employer treated her more as a daughter than a servant, and states that it was her intention to adopt the child, provided she behaved well. But a week ago Mrs. Conklin discovered that during the night her pocketbook had been investigated by a committee of one and that $7.50 had been abstracted from it. As Senna slept in the same room she was suspected of the theft, and left in charge of a policemen while he repaired on the scene and taxed her with it the child confessed the offense. She said that she had sent $5 of the money to her parents in Battle Creek and had lost the rest of it. Mrs. Conklin spoke sharply to the juvenile offender, and dropped some words about Bridewells and Penitentiaries, which bore evil fruit.

On a shelf above the kitchen-door lay

A PACKAGE OF ARSENIC,

purchased by Mrs. Conklin last fall for the benefit of the rats. The girl got a broom, booked down the record, and swallowed a large mouthful of the deadly drug; enough to kill half a dozen adults. Then she left the house and made her way to the residence of her grandaunt, Mrs. Babbs, at No. 1, Indiana Street. On entering there she told her relative what she had done, and added that she had been very sick. Her condition was apparent and emetics were administered, but it was not until 8 o'clock in the evening, 24 hours after the girl had taken the poison, that Dr. Bloman was called in. He prescribed soothing drinks and ordinary alleviating medicines, but administered no antidote, as the poison not rejected by the stomach had been absorbed by the blood. Senna grew somewhat better and was up and around the house. The friends, who are in poor circumstances, did not communicate further with the physician, but called in a woman doctor or nurse, and Dr. Bloman knew no more of the case until informed that the girl had recovered. After Sunday she grew worse, and at an early hour yesterday morning she died after terrible suffering. Coroner Matson held an inquest during the afternoon, at which these facts were brought out, and the jury returned a verdict of death from gastritis, caused by a dose of arsenic taken with suicidal intent.

SOUTH TOWN CONTEST.

REPLY TO THE DEMOCRATIC PROPOSITION.

The Democratic candidates for the South Town offices in the recent election sent a communication yesterday to their Republican competitors, who were declared elected by the Town Board, wherein was this:

We claim that the 439 votes returned for Charles E. Adams in the First Precinct of the Fifth Ward were cast for C. J. Adams, and that the return was a clerical error. We claim that in the Fifth and Sixth Precincts of the Fifth Ward, in which you felt compelled to reject the returns, we received a majority of 1,061, including both Precincts, for Assessor, 995; Collector, 1,021; Supervisor, 979; Clerk, 987, as stated to you by the judges of election of those precincts, and which we believe would appear from a count of the ballots.

"If these figures are added to those ascertained by you as the Canvassing Board to have been returned for us in the other precincts of the town, then we would all be elected—Mr. Talbot, Assessor, by a majority; Mr. Adams, Collector, by 280 majority; Mr. Malsacner, Supervisor, by 94 majority, and Mr. Driscoll, Clerk, by 43 majority.

"We therefore propose that a stipulation be entered into by and between you and us that, by a contest before the County Court, the truth or falsity of those figures may be determined by a judicial finding, without delay or hindrance from either side, and that your returns be made the results of said count in said districts.

"Or, should you desire to extend the count to other precincts, we have no objection to doing so, and shall be ready to accept any other method that may suggest which will insure a speedy and correct ascertainment of the result."

The Republican officers made the appended reply:

CHICAGO, April 27, 1881.—*Messrs. Brian Talbot, Claude J. Adams, William Malsacher, and M. J. Driscoll*—GENTLEMEN: Your esteemed communication by your attorneys, Messrs. Hynes, Hoglish, and Dunne, of the legal adviser, and to us. We have given the proposition therein offered to us by you due and careful consideration.

While appreciating the kind and fair spirit pervading it, we must respectfully decline to accept it. Our reasons therefor are these:

The law imposed upon a portion of us the duty (under the circumstances a very disagreeable one) of canvassing the returns. That duty has been performed. In its discharge the Board of Canvassers called to their legal advisers and to the best of its knowledge and judgment in strict accordance with law. As a result of the action of said Board of Canvassers, we became under the law, for the present, at least, the legally-constituted officers of the Town of South Chicago.

A due regard for the public interests of said town constrained us to qualify as such officers, and we are now under the law public officers, both de jure and de facto.

As such public officers we have a duty in this matter other and different from that which we might have as individuals only. As such public officers we do not think we would be justified in stipulation on our part, in cutting off or limiting inquiry into any facts that might be proper and legitimate subjects of investigation in an election contest.

Your proposition, if we properly understand it, would limit the inquiry to simply a count of the votes cast, and exclude all other inquiries. Such facts as our positions, apparently well established, we should, in case of a contest have the votes counted. Even if our duty as Committees, reported they had made 322 visits, and related accounts of several sad cases that had come under their notice.

Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, of the Committee on Prosecuting Saloonkeepers, reported that J. Voits and H. McGuire were convicted and fined for violating the Sunday ordinance, and had since been arrested for doing so again, and their cases are now pending in the court.

The attorney of the Union had attempted to get the names of the saloonkeepers' bondsmen, most of whom were worthless, but the City Clerk refused access to the books for this purpose. If a list is obtained, immediate and energetic prosecutions will be instituted against the bondsmen who have perjured themselves.

Mrs. Carse, of the Finance Committee, made a report and an eloquent appeal to the ladies present to solicit contributions for the successful prosecution of the work of the Union. They needed money to continue their work and expected to raise $3,000 this year. They wanted to prosecute the saloonkeepers by the hundred, not in dribbets.

Miss L. Kimball addressed the meeting on the recent city election. She did not think the defeat of Ald. Clark was the result of the support of the prohibition element, but of a large vote in favor of it. The prohibition people were insulted by putting the name of a saloonkeeper on the ticket, which, it was said, was done to draw German votes,—a mistake, the speaker thought, for many of these votes were lost, and the prohibition sentiment was growing among the German population. The prohibition should ignore party to uphold principle, even if they had to take an independent stand to made an issue. A candidate for office should have other strong qualifications than that of prohibition. Men of character were bound to be respected, whatever their politics might be.

Mrs. Williams, of Rockford, gave the ladies an account of the progress of the cause in that city.

"WHITE PINE."

AN OLD OPERATOR IN A NEW PANE.

As the Mining Board was about to hold a session at the Tremont House yesterday afternoon two of the best dressed and best-appearing men among all those who seemed to have an interest in the proceedings were gently tapped on the shoulders by Detectives McDonald and Thorp, and informed that their company was earnestly solicited by the Chief of Police. They acquiesced in the summons, and at the Central Station they, after being informed of their arrest, gave the names of George Russell and William Woods. The charge put down in the book opposit their names is "vagrancy," but it is understood that an attempt will be made to fasten upon them the responsibility of doing what hundreds of prominent businessmen are daily attempting to do—viz.: to swindle the avaricious and greedy public on the stocks of alleged mines represented to be fabulously rich in mineral, when the only riches they possess consist in a location and a name. Russell is a very slick man, and his companion, whose real name is nothing that resembles "Wood," is supposed to be equally well calculated to deceive. The former in his experiences in the far West has become quite proficient in letters, papers, and documents written to and drawn up in the name of George Russell. Some of these papers are certificates of location of mining claims, and others are supposititious deeds to imaginary mines and holes in the ground. Possibly by these documents and his own knowledge of mines and the mining country, Russell has been attempting to make a raise upon the property which he is supposed to own and represent. In his efforts he has been ably seconded by his companion, who is said to be a Californian who is well versed in the ways in which Eastern "tender-feet" are taken in and done for by the unscrupulous mining sharks to be found in every mining camp in Christendom.

Whether or not they have succeeded, by a show of stock and the exhibition of a "pocket full of rocks," in leading any of the self-satisfied bloated bondholders of this or any other city into investing in their project is something which is not yet known. Even if they have "cinched" anybody, there is but little probability that they will be called upon here to account for it. The City of Chicago is hardly ready to send to the wilds of California and Colorado for certified evidence against these men, and there is nobody on this side of the Pacific Slope who is able to swear that the property which Russell claims to have and to hold has no existence at all. Nor can any one be found ready to make affidavit that such property does not possess all the wealth of gold and silver that the extensive development said to be visible therein. Therefore Russell will not be convicted of swindling, and naturally enough he cannot be declared guilty of vagrancy, because he has invested his proofs of a business and a visible means of support.

Taken all in all, it may be said that Russell's case, so far as the line of accusation and prosecution has been disclosed, will not go seriously against him to prevent him from starting another unmolested to the pursuit of other capitalists whose vaulting ambition to become still more opulent overleaps their judgment and information.

Russell is, to use a slang expression, "about as slick as they get them up." He is well known in Chicago, having in years gone by turned many a trick in this city. His real name is George Hinsdale Russell, and his nickname by which he is known is "White Pine." About eight years ago he stuck the blade of his penknife into the bowels of a fellow confidence operator named James Singleton, alias "Sir James," and killed him. For this he was arrested and locked up in the then Deputy Superintendent of Police, Joseph Dixon; was bailed out by a woman who was then and is now a notorious housekeeper and prostitute on Clark street; underwent a trial in the Criminal Court; was totally discharged, and left town. He left the city and remained away fully three years. Since then his face and form have been seen occasionally in his old haunts here. Who his new companion is is not at present known.

TROUBLE ON THE RIVER.

OBJECTIONS TO THE NEW BRIDGE ORDINANCE.

There is considerable excitement among vessel men over that provision in the revised ordinance requiring the bridges to be closed for an hour and a half in the morning and an equal length of time in the evening,—from 5 to half-past 6. They claim that this amounts to a practical abolition of navigation, which they cannot stand. This closing is in addition to the old regulation providing that the bridges should not be kept open for more than ten minutes at a time. The effect of this is that out of the twelve hours of day the bridges will be closed for seven and a half hours. This they say is an interference with navigation which they cannot stand, and they will at once petition the Council to have the ordinance altered. They do not object to the ten-minute limitation, nor would they, perhaps, object to the hour and a half provision if the ten-minute business were done away with. But both together are too much for them.

At night there is no limitation, but they say that navigation, in the South Branch at least, is practically impossible after dark, owing to the difficult channel. It is the custom with most of the lumber vessels to reach the city in the morning, unload, leave at night, and get across the lake in time to put on a new load during the day. Any such interference with navigation as to make it impossible for them to get out during the evening will cause them severe loss, which they are not inclined to put up with. They believe that as enforcement of the ordinance as it stands would ruin the commerce of Chicago and destroy the value of property along the river, and force them to go to South Chicago, or make imperative the immediate construction of docks in the outer harbor.

It is understood that the bridge-tenders will receive their instruction Monday, May 2, to enforce the new ordinance, and it is probable that a test case will be made almost immediately. It is doubtful, however, whether these new ordinances will go into force on that day, although such is the general understanding. The charter provides that any ordinance imposing a fine or penalty does not go into force until ten days after its publication in some newspaper. Where the ordinances are published in book or pamphlet form, as is to be the case with the present revised ordinances, they take effect from the date of the publication of the book. It is not likely that the new revision will be out before the middle of next month, and therefore, under the charter, none of these ordinances will take effect until that time.

THE GRANIT EXTRAS.

PETER WOLF'S FIGURING.

Peter Wolf, one of the three experts appointed by the County Board to examine into Hinsdale's extras, has withdrawn his name from their report, which recommended that he be allowed $18,000 less than he claimed—$42,000. A TRIBUNE reporter saw Mr. Wolf yesterday and asked him for his reasons."

"The report," said he, "didn't suit me; enough wasn't deducted; and when it was all finished I hesitated about signing it, but one of the Committee said "It doesn't matter what we do. The Board will allow what it pleases. I have been on investigating committees before and made reports, and never heard of them afterwards. I was exalted before that, and his remarks made me mad. I thought it wouldn't do any good, so I put down my name. But I have had no rest since."

"You didn't agree with your associates?"

"No."

"And what?"

"As to prices."

"Did they allow too much?"

"Yes. Twice as much was allowed for work omitted as was paid for that done."

"How much more would you have cut off?"

"About $8,000 or $10,000."

"Can you give me an idea of the overcharges?"

"Well, take the steps on the Washington and Randolph street fronts. Nineteen were omitted. Hinsdale allowed $1.63 a running foot for the stone. He charged $5 a running foot for the same kind of stone in the platforms and other steps. And he charged sixty days' labor at $4 for fitting the steps. A shoemaker doesn't charge for taking a man's measure. Hinsdale should have fitted the steps as well as furnished the stone under his contract. And he charged $46.75 for sharpening the tools used in fitting the steps. If a shoemaker's apprentice should say he is making your shoes, he doesn't put the cost of sharpening it into your bill. These are specimen items."

"Do you intend submitting a minority report giving all the facts?"

"Yes. I shall try to get the plans Saturday, and go to work on them, and have my report ready some day next week."

PROHIBITION.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION held a regular monthly meeting yesterday in the Farwell Hall Building, Mrs. T. B. Carse presiding. The first hour was taken up in listening to the reports of committees. The Treasurer's report showed the monthly receipts were $405, which, with the amount on hand $205, made a total of $610. The expenditures were $515, leaving a balance of $195.

The Executive Committee reported that the work of April had chiefly consisted in completing unfinished business left over from the annual meeting. Mrs. Wilcox, of the Visiting Committee, reported they had made 322 visits, and related accounts of several sad cases that had come under their notice.

Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, of the Committee on Prosecuting Saloonkeepers, reported that J. Voits and H. McGuire were convicted and fined for violating the Sunday ordinance, and had since been arrested for doing so again, and their cases are now pending in the court.

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THE TABLES TURNED.

THE SCALPER AND HIS FOES.

Joseph H. Frank is a "ticket-scalper," and has an office in Chapin & Gore's Clark street establishment. Like his associates in business, he has been troubled a good deal lately about the railroad law which prohibits the unauthorized sale of railroad tickets, and he believes that he is being made the victim of a plot to ruin his character and business.

April 16 he was arrested on a warrant sworn out by one John Mattheson before Justice Asa Farnum of Blue Island, charging him with selling railroad tickets illegally. The trial took place, and he was discharged for want of evidence. He was then arrested on the same charge, and taken before Justice De Mart, of the West Side, where he discharged. A third warrant was sworn out against him before a magistrate Justice of the Peace, and the case is set for Saturday next. All of those warrants were taken out by the man Mattheson, who is said to be a policeman of Blue Island.

Thinking to get even with his persecuter, Mr. Frank swore out a warrant for his arrest on a charge of perjury in swearing falsely against him, and the case was heard yesterday afternoon before Justice Meech. Mattheson did not relish this proceeding, so he swore out a second warrant in Blue Island, and Frank was taken there yesterday morning. Mattheson perhaps thought he would be able to reach the city in time to attend the trial before Meech, but, contrary to his expectations, the "scalper" was on hand, and the trial proceeded.

Mattheson took the stand and swore that, on April 8, he had sent a hanger-on about the Tivoli Garden, who was commonly called "Colonel," over to Frank's office to ask whether he had for sale any tickets to Springfield or Indianapolis. The "Colonel" had been told that such tickets could be purchased there, and he had accordingly made a purchase of one ticket to each point. He had bought an Indianapolis ticket for $6.35, giving two $5 bills in payment, and Mr. Frank's clerk had gone out to purchase the ticket for him, and returned him the change. Another clerk had sold a Springfield ticket for him. The Indianapolis ticket was produced, and the defendant swore it was the ticket he had purchased from Frank on April 9. On the cross-examination the witness stated that he had been in the habit of buying tickets. He had told Frank he wanted the Springfield ticket for his wife, and he was a single man. When

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR patrons throughout the city, we have opened Boston offices in the different Divisions, as named below, where advertisements will be received and will be charged at the Main Office rates. SOUTH DIVISION.

A. A. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 122 West Madison-st.

C. F. BRADLEY, Druggist, 580 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JOSEPH H. JACOBUS, Druggist, 2267 Indiana-av.

T. F. BUCKMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

S. E. KRAFT, Druggist, 541 West Madison-st., corner Robey-st.

C. H. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 124 South Ashland-av., corner of Adams-st.

PHILIP PRAMLEY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 871 Milwaukee-av., corner Ogden-av.

H. H. KUNNICHEN, Druggist, 395 Blue Island-av., corner Twelfth-st.

C. H. BRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 724 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

JOHN JACOBSON, Druggist, 152 North Halsted-st., corner Division.

NORTH DIVISION.

MERRINGTON & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

T. S. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 615 Larrabee-st.

W. H. NEBBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 455 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERship No. 1567 Board of Trade. WM. SPRAGUE, Hinsdale-st.

LOST—A RED SETTER DOG FROM 626 Dearborn-av.; $25 reward for his return.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING papers, photographs, and blank railroad pass. Finder please leave at Room 7 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway office, or 1507 Rhodes-av.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING, A CANAdian pocket-diary. Suitable reward at 181 East Huron-st.

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET SET WITH one pearl on top, with mouse, and with elephant head on each side. Liberal reward will be given to finder returning it to H. CHANDLER, 77 Dearborn-st.

LOST—A RED CAMEO CUT HEAD in a sleeve-button. Liberal reward paid by owner if found, at Room 30, 167 Washington-st.

LOST—REWARD—ON THE ROCK Island dummy at 6 p. m. March 28, small paper containing keys; reward if left with Tickets Agent at R. I. car-shops or reported to the same.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY LAZARUS SILVERman, 95 La Salle-st.:

Lot 25 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. Single lots $10 per foot; corner foot for the whole block.

Lots 25 feet on Warren-av., $320 per foot.

Cottages and lots on West Sixteenth-st., corner Clybourn-av., $30 to $50 per foot.

Two cottages and lots on North Wood-st., near Clybourn-av., and two cottages with lots on Clybourn-av., near Wood-st.

Lots on West Lake-st., west of the railroad bridge.

Lots on Park-place west of railroad tracks, $600 each.

Six store two-story and basement, No. 2225 Archer-av., $6,000.

Lot 25 feet front on Milwaukee-av., north of Division-st., per front foot.

Lot 25 feet on Twelfth-st., between Western-av. and railroad tract, good for manufacturing property, $50 per foot.

Lots fast railroad front, from $600 to $800 per lot.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND lot on Humboldt Park; three story dwelling 9-room flat; 2 stores; good business property; cheap for cash. Inquire at 1 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE CORNER Ogden and Seminary-av., at a bargain; possession given. D. W. BUDGE, 74 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—NOW READY, THE FULL descriptive catalogue of the seventh grand public sale of lots in the new Hyde Park, to occur Monday, May 2, 1 p. m. sharp, at the Real Estate Room, 115 and 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON terms to suit, lots on Lexington, Polk, Harvard, Taylor, Forty-second, Western and Campbell-aves. Apply at 56 Western-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON WEST Washington-st., one block west of railroad, at a bargain. Also, on Prairie-av., north of Forty-ninth-st., two lots on Forty-seventh-st., north of Fifty-ninth-st. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$600 FEET ON INDIANAav., corner Fiftieth-st., $40 per foot. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 26 Indiana-av.; must be sold. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE SAVINGS INSTItution. Lots, blocks, and acres at bargains. H. R. O'ILS, Receiver, 220 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONROE-ST., NEAR Ashland, two-story house, nine rooms and bath, lot 25x100; will be sold immediately. L. H. MILLER, 120 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON INDIANA-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., $75 per foot. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80x100 FEET ON NORTHeast corner of Monroe and Jefferson-sts. P. W. HOUGH, 61 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. We can sell you lots in this desirable block at a bargain. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 40 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—TO INVESTORS—87½ feet, corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., 66 feet on Michigan-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st., $200. B. BARNES, 95 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL LEASE OF northwest corner of Harrison and Clark streets; 5 years to run; rent not to be $40,000. F. F. OSBY, 37 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STORE with 7 rooms above, with lot 25x101, on State-st., near Thirty-first, cheap. Inquire of FRANK RIEDLE, 37 State and Thirty-first-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT AUSTIN, one-story cottage, 6 rooms, cistern, good barn, lot 126 feet front, well improved with barn and strawberry garden. Price $1,350, $4 cash balance $5 per month; will rent it to a good party for 3 months, can be seen as the house recently rented by Episcopal clergyman of Austin. For further particulars inquire of H. W. AUSTIN, 117 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD AND NORmalville property; choice near Normal School.

Lots near Englewood Park, and Sixty-third-st. Some lots near the Wabash & Indiana R. R. Depot. Inquire of L. E. BECK, Normanville, or H. A. BECK, Room 16 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, SOUTH OF city, close to depot, $600. HENRY WALLER, 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT WESTERN Springs, several good houses and lots near station; first-class order; possession at once. W. C. HALE, 4 Lakeside Building.

FOR SALE—GENEVA LAKE—70 ACRES well-wooded land, with 82 rods lake front; finest view around the lake. Apply at 19 Madison-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A NUMBER of residences at very reasonable prices in the vicinity of Evanston. Apply to O. S. LINCOLN, Agent, Waukegan.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR NEW Chicago, Burlington & Quincy car-shops, at $400 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE DOUBLE STORE IN Lenox, Mo., built expressly for wholesale trade; fine room, 60x140 feet, corner of St. Joseph and Lenox; $30,000. K. MAPSTONE, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 240 acres, within 40 miles of Chicago and easy distance of lines of railroad, and a market where grain will soon bring Chicago prices; sufficient timber and good dwelling house, etc., etc. Address J. CAMPBELL, the owner, 94 La Salle-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE WHO HAS spent four years assistant cashier in a National desires to connect himself with an intelligent gentleman in some real-estate, banker's or collection office business. Address R 1, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets, blank-books, writing-papers, and waste of every description at PETTIBONE'S, 74 La Salle-st.

I WANT TO PURCHASE AN ESTABlished hardware business. Can pay cash. Would like best interest. Address, with particulars, Q 39, Tribune office.

LEAVE WORD AT 87 LA SALLE-ST. if you want any mason work done. Lime and all kinds of brick for sale.

MANUFACTURERS—I AM WILLing to wait for some good manufacturing sign a lease in the manufacturing district on West Side. P. TOWNSEND, 128 Washington.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND ONEpage letters written. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating price per thousand, R 91, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, or miscellaneous libraries, or single books, or address Chapin's Original Old Book Store, 115 Madison and Dearborn-sts.

The Kroumir of Tunis.

The Kroumir of Tunis,—the noun is plural, though the tribe persists in calling them the singular—against whom the French are now fighting, by land and sea, are divided like the Arabs generally on this continent into servants and masters. They number 16,000 matchlocks. To the rest of them is the territory of the Rakba, a noble tribe, with 10,000 fighting men, so that those of the Kroumir they conclude that possession is the better part of valor, and keep out of the fight, the invaders have no easy task before them. The Kroumir and the Rakba inhabit mountainous region, full of innumerable fastnesses, and are said to be even more experienced fighters than the Afghans, who led the British a pretty dance for three years.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—FINE STONEfront house and brick barn, southeast corner Adams and Lincoln.

TO RENT—ON WEST ADAMS-ST., ELEGANT 9-story and mansard roof brick house, very desirable, 11 rooms.

TO RENT—ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 2-story, basement, and mansard roof stone front, cheap.

TO RENT—ON PARK-PLACE, 2-STORY AND basement marble-front house; 2-story frame house, 9 rooms; will be put in good order; $60 per month.

TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON-ST., two 2-room frame cottages; will be put in good order; $18 per month each. Also, flats of 2 rooms each, $12 per month each. Also, 2-story and basement brick house, 8 rooms, $27 per month.

TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON-ST., flat of 7 rooms, $600 per year. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 10 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$18 PER MONTH—BRICK house, 7 rooms, 15 Grenshaw-st.

$16—7-room brick house, 15 Grenshaw-st.

$17—7-room brick house, 19 Grenshaw-st.

$12—rooms, 25 Fillmore-st.

$15—Five brick houses, 1102 West Taylor-st.

$12—rooms, 1 Fillmore-st.

$12—Upper floor, 47 Harvard-st.

Inquire at 535 Western-av.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished house on West Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park, stone front, 2-story and basement; lot 30x120; $125 per month. TURNER & BOND, Room 11, 152 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 249 West Adams-st.; 12 rooms and bath; will be put in good tenant for term of years. LEOPOLD MAYER, Banker, 70 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND CELlar basement, stone front house, No. 191 Ashland-av. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 120 La Salle.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, 650 Adams-st. Inquire of J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON Warren-av.; 8-room House; will be rented very low to small family. E. PUTNAM, 126 Washington.

TO RENT—70 HAMILTON-AV.—COTtage house, 4 or 5 rooms. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1881, 2-STORY and basement brick residence and frame-barn, 37 South Wood-st. For particulars inquire of RHODES & BRADLEY, 57 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—922 MONROE-ST., 2-STORY and basement stone-swell front, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, 12 rooms; $35. Three-story modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—626 WEST WASHington-st., two-story basement stone-front, 562. two-story basement brick. Room 53, 181 Washington.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house and barn, 258 Park-av. Inquire of K. P. WARD, 181 Lake-st.

TO RENT—120 NORTH SHELDON-ST., 2 rooms, rear, (front; to be put in good order); rent $10. S. D. WARD, Trustee, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—NO. 761 WEST MONROE-ST., elegant 10-room house, complete, $50. No. 543 West Madison-st., 7 rooms, complete, $25. Apply to W. GRAY BROWN, 61 Clark-st., Room 38.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT DWELling, 19 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; corner West Van Buren and Aberdeen, for $55. Inquire 231 La Salle, basement.

TO RENT—19 FLOURNOY-ST. AND 910 West Monroe-st., elegant brick houses; modern improvements. Reasonable rent. H. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FIVE-ROOM BRICK COTtage in grove near corner Fulton and Seymour-sts.; brick and cold water, bathroom, and cellar. Rent, $25. Inquire at 508 Fulton or 201 North Wells.

TO RENT—NOS. 635 AND 637 WEST Monroe-st., new 2-story and cellar stone-front dwellings, with all improvements. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 40 Portland Block.

TO RENT—ONLY $35, CHOICE PRESSED brick, West Monroe-st.; dining-room on parlor floor; 6 rooms and bath; 2 closets; fine back yard; choice 8-room flats, West Madison-st. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—$40, 11-ROOM HOUSE, 315 Warren-av., with barn; lot 46x125. PETERSON & DAY, 160 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—82 WALNUT-ST., TO FIRSTclass responsible party; near Ashland-av. $21 per month.

TO RENT—160 SOUTH ROBEY-ST., 2-story and basement house, 9 rooms; near Madison-st. H. W. BUDGE, 74 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSES, ABERdeen-st., first block south of Harrison-st., arranged in six-room flats, $20 per month. Apply at carpenter shop rear 158 Gurley-st. GEO. DEPPISH.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, 313 West Randolph-st. Inquire at same number.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THE LARGE RESIDENCE, 13 rooms, and grounds, stable, on Indiana-av., between Fifteenth and Sixteenth-sts. Frame barn; is now being thoroughly repaired for May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 120 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — FINE STONE-FRONT house 315 Michigan-av.; will be put in fine order and rented cheap for one or more years. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 10 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV. NO. 2323, three-story and basement brick with brick barn; all modern conveniences. LYMAN B. TICHENOR, Room 1, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY STONE front house No. 5 Ashland Square, south front. Apply to A. ENNER SMITH, 76 Dearborn-st., or 1600 Indiana-av., just south of Thirty-seventh-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 1631 Prairie-av., 9 rooms; will be put in thorough repair. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 120 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEment brick residence, 10 rooms, 3320 Michigan-av., from May 1; very low to a thoroughly good tenant. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 120 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ON PRAIRIE-AV., BEtween Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., large house, rear front, 12 rooms. 2-story stable. S. D. WARD, Trustee, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME MARBLE stone-front house, nicely furnished inside, with all modern improvements, situated at No. 6 Groveland Park. Apply to E. F. CURTIS, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE house, No. 15 Oak-av.; 12 rooms, 2-story brick in perfect order, $50 per month. TURNER & BOND, 152 Washington-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE cottage 185 South Morgan-st. near Jackson. Apply at Room 4, 71 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE BASEMENT BRICK house, Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st. to respectable couple with references. Apply for three days at 2076 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—10-ROOM BROWN STONE 2631 Ellis Park, gas fixtures and furnace, $55. Tenroom house corner Evans and Forty-second-st., $30. R. F. BEARD, 49 Major Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, $65, 2133 Michigan-av. Inquire within.

TO RENT—2038 AND 2040 MICHIGANav., 2-story frame dwellings, corner Twenty-ninth; will put in good order. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 40 Portland Block.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV., ELEGANT 12 furnished sand-stone front, 9-rooms deep-lot; new and handsome; cistern; fine shade yard; choice 8-room flats, West Madison-st. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—2726 MICHIGAN-AV., TWOstory house, with nine rooms, modern improvements. Inquire at 2730 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—102 DREXEL-BOULEVARD, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, $40 per month. PETERSON & DAY, 160 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE ON Groveland Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; No. 502. E. T. DALE, 95 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—2601 ELLIS PARK, 2-STORY and basement brown-stone front; furnace and gas-fixtures; 10 rooms; all modern conveniences; $45 per month. TURNER & BOND, 107 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2513 INDIANA-AV., A DEsirable house and large lot; has dining-room, kitchen, and sleeping-room on parlor floor; will put in thorough repair. W. D. COOPER, 95 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A VERY COMPLETE BRICK cottage, having 6 rooms, situated at 2240 South La Salle-st. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1830 MICHIGAN-AV., FRAME house, 8 rooms, parlors, kitchen, and dining-room on first floor. Apply at 185 Clark-st., room 38.

TO RENT—82 OAKWOOD BOULEvard, $60. Inquire at 2413 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD 14-ROOM HOUSE and barn, 1295 Wabash-av.; 2-room cottage, 797 West Lake-st. JAS. OTIS, 127 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, WITHout basement; large lot; nicely painted; has gas; one block from Wrightwood-av. cars on Seminary-av. Apply to GEORGE W. PARKES, 1401 Montana-st., near Lincoln-av.; rent, $40.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE, finely-furnished residence, fashionably located in North Division. GEO. H. HOMER, 99 Washington.

TO RENT—NOS. 69 AND 64 GRANTplace, 2-story and basement houses. C. G. FRENCH, 116 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—AN ELEGANT stone-front residence on North La Salle-st., overlooking Lincoln Park. McCONNELL & BROS., Room 1, 120 Adams-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY and basement house, 426 North La Salle-st., stone front, 15 rooms, good barn in rear; rent $120 per month. Inquire of JOHN MCEWEN, 152 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—SIX NEW brick houses northwest corner of Webster-av. and Seventeenth-st.; rent May 1; all modern conveniences. D. E. and E. on first floor; cellar and laundry; south fronts; near Lincoln Park. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 10 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW MARBLE FRONT dwelling houses, with all modern improvements, on Lincoln-av., between Centre and Sophia-sts., near Lincoln Park. A. LOEB & BRO., 139 and 141 La Salle.

TO RENT—NEAR ST. JAMES' CHURCH, for six months, parlor floor of private residence, to two or more gentlemen. Address P 72, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY C. H. MULLIKEN, agent for the care and management of property, 91 Dearborn-st.:

No. 248 North La Salle-st.—2-story and basement stone-front brick house, very desirable, 11 rooms.

No. 153 North La Salle-st.—2-story and basement stone-front brick house, with mansard roof, all conveniences finished, in fine order, 14 rooms; also nice shed and stable.

No. 151 Wabash-av.—2-story and basement house, large yard.

No. 49 Rush-st.—2-story and basement sandstone front brick house in fine condition, all modern improvements.

No. 35 Superior-st.—A beautiful flat, 7 rooms, bathroom, closets, etc.

No. 33 Wabash-av.—2-story and basement brick house, mansard roof; all finished, 14 rooms, large yard, very nice stable.

Three very fine offices, second floor, 95 Dearborn-st., together or single, vault and water.

A beautiful 2-story and basement brown-stone front brick house, very handsomely furnished and in fine order, situated in the best part of North La Salle-st., to a select private family only.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—ELEGANT stone-front houses on Rush-st., near Ohio.

Two-story and basement brick, 8 rooms each, will be put in good order, on Chestnut-st., near La Salle; good neighborhood; rent, $30 per month.

And Superior-st., 2-story and basement brick, contains about 11 rooms, furnace, etc., $40 per month.

And Dearborn-st., 2-story and basement stone-front, all modern conveniences, $50.

Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 10 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TWO-STORY and basement brick house on Rush-st., near Superior; to Oct. 1, 1881.

Fine house on Ohio-st., near Pine. The above houses completely furnished and in good order. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 10 Washington-st.

TO RENT—556 BURLING-ST.—8-ROOM brick house. GEO. W. WILBUR, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY TURNER & BOND, 109 Washington-st., Room 11:

A handsomely-furnished stone-front house, with brick stable, on West Monroe-st., west of Jefferson Park, $250 per month, or unfurnished, $1,000 per annum.

No. 1021 West Jackson-st.—3-story frame, $25.

No. 58 Parker-st.—2-story and basement Milwaukee brick, swell front house, with all modern improvements, and a 2-story brick barn, $60 per month.

A furnished house on Ellis-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., $65 per month.

No. 15 Oak-av.—12-room brick, perfect order, $50 per month.

No. 3559 Cottage Grove-av., all modern improvements, large frame, $45 per month.

No. 80 Cottage Grove-av., basement suitable for small family, $15 per month.

Nine-room house, on Forty-third-st., near Cottage Grove-av., $20 per month.

No. 2257 Ellis av.—2-story and basement stone-front house, $35 per month.

No. 2259—Frame house on Sophia-st., near Howe, $20 per month.

Store at Lawndale, adjoining depot, $15 per month.

Store and dwelling on 47th-st., near Ashland-av., $30 per month.

Store at Lyndale, adjoining depot, 616 per month.

Store at Lonsdale-av., near Division-st., $15 per month.

Elegantly furnished house in Hyde Park, one block from depot, all modern improvements, $60 per month, or $50 per month unfurnished.

TO RENT—ONE GOTHIC BRICK COTtage, modern improvements, 7 rooms; large yard in front. Apply to E. F. CURTIS, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM COTTAGE WITH all modern improvements. Apply to E. F. CURTIS, 114 State-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—FINE 2-STORY AND BASEment stone-front house on a corner fronting park, convenient to Douglas Station; furnace, dumbwaiters; sewerage in perfect order, outlines frescoed, walls newly papered, and everything first-class; want a good tenant who will take such care of premises (watering trees, etc.) as owner does. Call immediately upon the owner, 6 Lake-st., or at house, 320 Johnson-place.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST RESidences in Ravenswood, ten rooms, lake water, gas, bath-room, hot and cold water, laundry, stable, etc., churches, schools, and High School; 50 minutes to Chicago. Inquire of DR. DODGE, near depot.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK, ONE BLOCK from depot, 2-story and basement, brick and stone house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, finely furnished, nearly new, $60 per month. TURNER & BOND, 152 Washington-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—IN HYDE PARK—FURnished house to small family for the summer months, two blocks from depot; fine shade; desirable garden and stable. Address 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO 7-ROOM, TWO-STORY frame houses, gothic style, 1½ miles northwest of city limits, on Belmont-av., in the Village of Avondale; gas, new well in each house. $15 per month. For particulars apply to H. M. BOICE, at Ferry Bros.' lumber office, west end Richteenth-st. bridge.

TO RENT—THE LARGE RESIDENCE, 13 rooms, and grounds, stable, on Indiana-av., between Fifteenth and Sixteenth-sts. Frame barn; is now being thoroughly repaired for May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 120 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE, WITH BARN, very pleasantly located at Riverside, inquire of J. C. DORR or Mr. BASS, 109 La Salle-st., Room 12, from 12 to 2.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DWELLING on Sedgwick-st., two doors south of Division; modern conveniences; bath, hot and cold water, mantels, etc., and large lot, $35. Look at them. H. GREER, 39 Market-st.

TO RENT—A DELIGHTFUL HOME AT Evanston, completely furnished, all modern conveniences, good neighborhood, $75 per month. Reference required. REVERDIN & DEWEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—3 VERY desirable houses, $60 and $40 per month. K. V. H. LANNING, 6 Tyrrel Building.

TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK, A GOOD 9-room house, furnished, $75 per month; 9 rooms, two blocks from station; large grounds. S. D. WARD, Trustee, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—AT GLENCOE, A GOOD house, with large grounds, $250 per annum. S. D. WARD, Trustee, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A NICE TEN-ROOM HOUSE in a village 24 miles from the city at a very low rent. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 120 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT NORWOOD PARK, A house; 9 rooms; large lot. R. C. TYLER, 159 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUMMER residence at Lake View, 8-room cottage, with 5 acres of ground; on the lake shore. Apply to P. S. HANSON, 146 and 147 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—NORWOOD PARK HOUSE, 25 large rooms, mostly furnished; large grounds handsomely covered with trees, shrubbery, fruits, etc.; on the park; $600. JOHN F. EBERHART, 10 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS 178 AND MIDDLE right hand, 3-story, stone front house, bay, score of conveniences. Webster-av., corner of Racine. A. T. GALT, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONLY A FEW LEFT OF those choice 6-room flats in Rigdon Block, on Cottage Grove-av., and Thirty-first-st.; high location; 20 feet above the city, and handy to L. S. R. R. trains. Prices, $18 and $20. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS, $12 AND $21; basement and parlor floors, $25; frame house of 6 rooms, $20; brick house of 7 rooms, $30; flat of 5 rooms, near Thirty-second-st.; choice. W. E. WELLS, 223 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 3 AND 5 ROOMS in the Gilbert Bro. & Co. building, 240 Wabash-av. First-class references required. Apply on the premises to janitor.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FRONT CORNER SUITE OF two rooms on fourth floor in building to rent to La Salle-st. Inquire of GEORGE C. FRY, Room 31.

TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, ON Michigan-av., north of Twelfth-st., parlor floor of four large rooms and entire basement; also, barn if desired. Address R 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM NICELY furnished, and three and five room suites at $22.50 and $30 per month, in Giles, Airo & Co's building, 236 and 238 Wabash-av., to unexceptionable parties only. Apply to janitor on the premises.

TO RENT—TO SMALL FAMILY, FIVE pleasant and convenient second-floor rooms in private house. Thirty-fifth-st. and Vernon-av. Address P 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 OR 6 ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for housekeeping, in marble-front 540 West Madison-st.; bath-rooms, etc. A. GOODRICH, 134 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR gentleman only. 1285 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—NEAR TWENTY-EIGHTHst., on Michigan-av., to gentleman without children, 3 desirable rooms in private dwelling; convenient for housekeeping. Inquire at 2126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—85 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, large room, second floor, water, grate, and gas in room.

TO RENT—AT 2220 MICHIGAN-AV.—Large front alcove room, unfurnished.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, 2417 Wabash-av. Seen to-day. Board near.

TO RENT—A CHOICE SUITE OF WELL furnished rooms, splendid light and ventilation. Inquire at rooms 34, 341 and 343 State-st., southeast corner of Jackson.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room. 225 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—77 CENTRE-AV.—A LARGE nicely-furnished room suitable for two gentlemen.

TO RENT—619 WASHINGTON-ST.—A suite of furnished rooms for 2 gentlemen. Best of references required.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 5 UNFURnished rooms, 2nd floor over dry-goods store; first-class; $25. Apply at 187 Throop-st.

TO RENT—3 PLEASANT ROOMS, PANtry and closet. Apply at 345 South Robey-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FOUR BLOCKS SOUTH OF Lincoln Park, on La Salle-st., two unfurnished connecting rooms adjoining bath-room, cast front, an exceptionable in all respects, to gentlemen; no other tenants, with or without board. R 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT — PLEASANT FURNISHED room, with or without board; with advantages of German and French; private family, 136 Chestnut.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT — SOUTH OF HURON-ST., east of state, entire floor to private residence to gentlemen only. Address P 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM TO GENtleman; location pleasantest on North Side. Address P 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT — PLEASANT ALCOVE room, furnished, North Side, near St. James' Church. Address P 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 120 Dearborn-st., now occupied by Melcher; store and basement, 122 South State-st.; rooms in the following buildings: Superior Block, 49 Clark-st.; Dicker Building, 87 Dearborn-st.; No. 18 East Randolph-st.; Cobb's Building, 120 to 126 Dearborn-st.; No. 56 Clark-st. Also, rooms suitable for wholesale and light manufacturing purposes. J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 60 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A FEW FINE OFFICES IN the Portland Block. Apply to R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 152 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LA SALLE-ST. BASEMENT office, No. 81. Apply at once to HENRY GREENEBAUM, 78 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF offices on second floor Unity Building, Dearborn-st. Call at Room 89 same building.

TO RENT—HALF OF AN ELEGANT office, or desk room, in Tribune Building. Apply to A. J. BURBANK, 4 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT 46 AND 48 Clark-st., near Sherman House; elevator in building. Inquire at Room 3.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICES, WITH vaults, water, and splendid light; second and third floors front, at 94 Washington-st. Apply at Room 18.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR OFFICE OR light manufacturing at 128 South Clark-st. LYMAN B. TICHENOR, Room 1, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—2 SINGLE OFFICES WELL located. W. H. CONDICT, 120 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE HOURS TO A physician from 3 to 5 p. m.; references. Inquire at 159 State-st., Room 11, front (3rd) 1 p. m.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—SMALL AND LARGE LOFTS in the Gilbert Bro. & Co. building, 240 Wabash-av. Brass finishing, etc.; sizes 30x31, 30x32, or 32x36 feet each, or larger; steam power furnished from adjoining building; location 11, 13, and 17 South Canal-st., between Randolph and Washington-sts. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 10 Washington-st.

DOCKS AND YARDS.

TO RENT—WOOD AND COAL-YARD, Adams-st., near Desplaines. Inquire of P. & J. CASEY, 41 and 53 Fifth-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR STORAGE OR LIGHT manufacturing, or for tenements, a three-story and basement brick building, rear of 11 Harrison-court. Inquire of R. LLOYD, Room 49 McCormick Block.

TO RENT—A STABLE WITH STALLS for 7 horses in the rear of 1561 Wabash-av. Apply to S. GREGORY, 85 Windsor European Hotel.

TO RENT—A WELL-LIGHTED ROOM, 20 by 100 feet, Monroe-st., near Desplaines, suitable for printing or light manufacturing. WILLARD A. SMITH, Room 10 Howland Block.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THIRD FLOOR, 173 East Jackson-st. Steam power if needed. Inquire of WARD & DWIGHT, 171 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, SUITable for manufacturing, with or without power. Call at 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE 3 UPPER FLOORS IN 167 Monroe-st., comprising 27 rooms; water-closets on every floor. Apply to PIERCE & WARD, Major Block.

TO RENT—BARN FOR 3 HORSES with hayloft, room, water, etc., on Michigan-av., north of Twelfth-st. Address R 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT—64 WASHINGTON-ST., 2 front rooms over Mrs. Hopson's millinery store; light and convenient; suitable for ladies' furnishing business. JOHN C. LONG, 66 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., ROOMS with steam power and elevator. Inquire at 183 State-st.

TO RENT—BARN NEAR MICHIGANav. and Twenty-ninth-st. LYMAN B. TICHENOR, Room 1, 126 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED — TO RENT — PART OF store in good location for jewelry business. Address R 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY of adults for light housekeeping, second floor of first-class house convenient to Douglas Station. P 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, near Lincoln Park, or elsewhere, cottage or 3 to 5 rooms, rent not to exceed $10 or $12. S 41, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — THIRD OR fourth lofts with ample light, steam-power, and elevator, about 10,000 square feet, in business portion of city. Address R 82, Tribune office.

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BEFORE STORING YOUR FURNIture, pianos, merchandise, etc., call and see the Chicago Storage Co., 80 to 86 Randolph-st., and by comparing their rates, facilities, and elegant warerooms, you will be convinced they are the cheapest and best in the city. Advances made. Established 1868.

FIRST-CLASS STORAGE FOR MERchandise, household goods, pianos, etc.; brick building; clean and dry; low insurance. H. T. Martin Company, 235 and 237 State-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st. Permanent and reliable. Established 1868. Advances made. Increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

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STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGgies, etc., in building expressly for the purpose, having just added additions to former and built extensive premises adjoining. Advances made. Furniture moved and packed for ship-ing. Established in 1857. GEORGE FARAY, 153 and 155 West Monroe-st.

STORAGE—FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, in two or three rooms of private house. Thirty-eighth-st., near Cottage Grove-av. All references exacted. Address P 18, Tribune office.

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ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best advisor on love, marriage, family and business troubles. Fee, 50 cents to $1.

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H. F. EAMES, President Commercial Nat'l Bank,
Gov. BROSS, of The Chicago Tribune.

DEPOTS—BALL'S drug store, corner Madison and Clark-sts.; BLOCK & RAYNER, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.; BLOCK & RAYNER, Clark-st., opposite the Court-House; BARTLETT, corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.

Price per gallon, 25 cents; per barrel, $1, delivered. Address orders to A. MORO, General Agent. Care Silverman's dairy, Chicago.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

What Gen. John A. McClernand Says in Regard to It—Both Grant and Sherman Were Warned of Danger, but Disregarded It—The Rebel Attack Was a Surprise to Them—Folly of Denying It.

Springfield (Ill.) Daily Monitor, April 27.

A representative of the press sought Gen. McClernand yesterday, and elicited from him the following facts. In the first place he showed the original copy of a letter addressed to Gen. Grant, who was at Savannah, which is here reproduced:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAMP NEAR PITTSBURG, Tenn., March 27, 1862.—*Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding, etc.:* I avail myself of Capt. Sherman's temporary return to Savannah to offer a suggestion or two, prompted by observation and reflection.

Our proximity to the enemy makes it at least proper that the various camps here should be formed upon some general and consistent plan. Such a precaution might be necessary to avoid confusion and destruction in case of a possible night attack.

Your presence here, too, as commander . . . of the army, would tend to avoid difference between subordinate commanders and to secure uniformity and efficiency in their several administrations.

Some of the Rebel cavalry were seen about five miles from my camp yesterday and the day before.

If you should think proper to direct me to send out the entire cavalry from here, or such portion of it as may be necessary, I will do it to-morrow, and with the prospect of dispersing the Rebel cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. McCullough is anxious to take part in the expedition. Yours, etc.,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Brigadier-General commanding.

That communication, said Gen. McClernand, had its inspiration, in part, from the recollection of Gen. Grant's absence from the field of battle at Donelson until after a protracted and bloody struggle had ensued between my division and the combined forces of the Rebels upon that field.

R.—What did Gen. Grant then do?

Gen. McC.—Gen. Grant failed to transfer his headquarters from Savannah to Pittsburg before the battle of Shiloh was fought, nor did he vouchsafe the direction suggested in the preceding communication. The consequence was that there was no recognized head of the army present until after the battle of Shiloh had been begun and its tide was setting heavily against the Union forces.

Gen. McClernand then showed the reporter the following copy of the letter, written one week before the surprise:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAMP NEAR PITTSBURG, Tenn., March 31, 1862.—*Gen. Sherman, commanding, etc.:* GENERAL: A gentleman by the name of ——, living in this vicinity, has just reported at my headquarters that he is credibly informed that a detachment of Rebel cavalry will approach within some five miles of Purdy late to-night, on the Purdy and Pittsburg road.

He informs me that Dr. —— (who is probably known to you), will join him in guiding any detachment which it may be thought proper to send out.

If you deem it advisable to send out a cavalry force I will detach one to join it.

Please answer by the bearer what you propose, if anything. Yours, etc.,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Brigadier-General commanding.

Whether Gen. Sherman, said the General, acted upon that suggestion, is not now known; at all events I was not called on to send a cooperating force. On the day before the first day's battle of Shiloh I addressed another note to Gen. Sherman:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, April 5, 1862—1 o'clock p. m.—*Gen. Sherman, commanding, etc.:* I am sending a battalion of cavalry to reconnoiter toward Hamburg, and a short distance along the "Bark road" toward Corinth.

The two Stuart's are at Col. Stuart's headquarters, Col. Stuart commanding one of your brigades. Yours, etc.,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General commanding.

Gen. McClernand resumed: I am not aware that this note was in any way answered. On the same day, however, I, accompanied by members of my staff and a detachment of cavalry, made this reconnoissance, finding a few Rebel scouts back of Hamburg. On my way I invited Col. Stuart to join me, which he did. In the course of my conversation with that officer, I called attention to the fact that his (Col. Stuart's) camp lay at the foot of a ridge on which the Bark road debouched, and could be commanded by a hostile battery pushed forward on that ridge, and that his isolation from the rest of Gen. Sherman's division under such circumstances might expose him to great danger.

R.—What did Col. Stuart do at that time?

He said he would early repair to Gen. Sherman's headquarters to confer with him upon the subject. It happened, however, that early next morning (Sunday, April 6) the enemy attacked in force the ill, rather non-concerted, camps of the Union forces.

R.—Was that attack what, in military parlance, you would denominate a surprise?

Gen. McC.—That such an attack was a surprise to Gen. Grant, then away at Savannah, can hardly be reasonably doubted. To assume that he was not surprised would be to reverse the whole order of reasoning which carried the Union forces to Pittsburg Landing; would be to assume that the forces moved there were left by him with a river at their back to receive a hostile advance and attack, not to make one. The idea is absurd.

R.—Was Gen. Sherman surprised?

Gen. McC.—My report of the part borne by my division in that sanguinary battle bears intrinsic evidence, in its detail of particulars, which must be decisive of that question. Of that report the following extracts bear upon the question:

"Early on the morning of Sunday, the 6th of April, hearing sharp firing, at short intervals, on my left and front, in the direction of Sherman's and Prentiss' divisions, I sent a messenger to Gen. Sherman's headquarters to inquire into the cause of it. Soon after my messenger returned with Gen. Sherman's request that I should send a battalion of my cavalry to join one of his, for the purpose of discovering the strength and design of the enemy. Before my cavalry had reached Gen. Sherman's camp his was seen returning to the rear of his line, which was now being formed nearly parallel with and within a short distance of the left of my camp.

"Hastening forward, Gen. Sherman informed me that the enemy had attacked him in large force, and that he desired support."

Gen. Sherman, in my opinion, has undertaken rash and illogical history task of forestalling the verdict of history upon the affair at Shiloh. He has, perhaps, more than once lent his name and authority to justify the manner in which the different divisions of the Union forces, which were encamped in the rear of Pittsburg Landing, were disposed previous to the battle, by insisting that they were flanked on either side by streams difficult of passage. Nevertheless, the enemy found his way between these streams and the camps of the Union forces so dispersed as to invite and assure the success of his attack. He has still more irrationally insisted that, notwithstanding any disadvantage of time, place, and circumstances which have been alleged, each battle needed to have been fought, if for no other purpose but to test the comparative virtues of the Union and rebel soldiers and armies. This is a strange self-delusion,—a "Shermanism,"—in which it is scarcely imaginable that the sober sense of Gen. Grant then or since could share. It is the grief assumption of a deadly battle, fought on a gigantic scale, merely as a sham, and for competitive display. The great masters of war have never allowed such a tenet. No man of common sense, at the peril of a nation, would allow it.

Winchester's Hypophosphites

will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-one years.

Clergymen, lawyers, editors, bankers, and ladies need Hop Bitters daily for nerve force.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Very Dull—Sharp Decline in Reading.

Weakness in the General List at the Close—The Elevateds.

Wabash and St. Joe Earnings—Finances at Chicago.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Provisions Quiet, but Pork Unsteady—Lard Firm.

Wheat Very Weak, as a Consequence of Improving Crop Prospects—Other Grain Lower in Sympathy.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were dull all day. There was something more of a flutter in the Elevated stocks, and at the close the coal stocks, with Reading at the head, ran off several points. Lake Shore was among the most active of the list, and Keene was said to be buying to cover his shorts, and the general decline at the close was ascribed to manipulations of the bears who had found themselves unable to buy the stock they wanted. C. J. Osborne's office was reported to be a free seller of Lake Shore & Michigan Central,—pretty good evidence that they were buying. Russell Sage was distributing the information that Lake Shore would continue to pay 8 per cent a year even if a parallel line were constructed on each side of it. President Newell, of the Lake Shore, was quoted in the New York dispatches as advising his friends to hold their Lake Shore, of which he owned a great deal, and which he would buy freely if it reached 120.

Texas Pacific was again said to be working to obtain the control of Iron Mountain.

Windsor Hotel operators were bullish in the extreme yesterday morning. The usual result followed.

Mr. Gould has postponed his trip to St. Louis until next week, and Keene is said to have abandoned his visit to Europe.

The Elevated stocks declined, but the street was without its usual full supply of misinformation about them.

Mr. Gowen has sent a communication to the President of the New York Stock Exchange stating that the the Reading Road has not abandoned the issue of the deferred bonds. None of the subscribers to the bonds were parties to the litigation recently decided by Judge McKennan, and their rights were consequently not adjudicated. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Stock Exchange is requested to defer action until the case is decided in the court of final resort.

Wabash earnings in the third week of April were $36,600, an increase of $800; St. Joe earnings decreased $3,366.

The Pennsylvania Railroad earnings for March increased $56,000.

The earnings of the International & Great Northern Railway increased the third week in April $14,000.

The earnings of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Company increased during the first week in April $4,157. The increase in the St. Louis & San Francisco earnings for the third week in April was $17,900; and since Jan. 1, $115,822. Louisville & Nashville earnings show an increase during the third week of April of $63,000; and since Jan. 1, $906,734.

The Reading Railroad's total gross receipts have been $9,055,584.81 for the four months to date, against $8,822,184.59 for the same period in the preceding year, a very handsome gain; but as the expenses have increased from $3,107,-735.18 for last year to $4,377,048.79 this year, the net profit is not so great by $126,983.98. The operations of the Coal & Iron Company show a profit of $210,226.90 up to date, against a loss of $204,788.54 last year, or a net gain in both companies of $288,131.56.

Pullman sold ex-rights to the new stock at 121. It was afterwards offered at 120 without any buyers. Hereafter it will be quoted ex-rights.

At the annual meeting Tuesday of the Boston Water-Power Company, the Treasurer reported that the debt of the Company had been reduced during the past year $1,017,885. The liabilities now amount to $2,329,143, and the assets are $4,498,577.

About the Elevated Railroad stocks, purchasers of Manhattan before having the stock transferred to their names had better inquire into the responsibility involved in ownership. No money has ever been paid in on the stock. If a Receiver should be appointed his first duty, it is asserted, would be to collect $13,000,000 from the stockholders of record and apply it to the fulfillment of the lease of the New York and Metropolitan Roads. Subsequently to addressing the open letter to the tax officials, President Galloway, of the Manhattan, had held a semi-official conference with them, in which he stated the operating expenses were nearer 75 than 68 per cent; the loss would be made greater than that stated above, even granting that the gross receipts will be $5,300,000. If it should prove that the gross income for the past six months shows that it will be only $4,500,000 for the current year, and the expenses are 75 per cent, there will be left only $1,125,000, which will not pay the interest on the bonds—which is $1,304,000. There would be a deficit in interest account alone of $220,000. Add to this the taxes and the deficit would be $304,000.

President Galloway figures out a sad deficit for Manhattan, but, if we take as the amount of capital invested the real cost of the L roads, Mr. Galloway's own statement of expenses and receipts shows that the roads are being operated at a profit of more than 6 per cent on the real investment. A report made Jan. 27, 1880, by Engineer Sweet to the New York Assembly puts the total actual cost of the two roads at $17,-250,000. If, therefore, the whole cost of construction was represented by bonds—that is, if no capital stock at all had been subscribed—the interest on the bonds would be only $1,041,025. Yet the statement published by Mr. Galloway puts the interest at $1,304,000. Making no allowance for extravagance in cost, taking the managers' figures of receipts and running expenses, leaving out capital, real and fictitious, we find that after deducting interest on the whole cost there is a surplus of $126,975, instead of a deficit of $194,000. It is clear that all the cost of construction is not in bonds. What basis do the bonds represent but something for which no value has been given? Taking Mr. Sweet's report of the cost and the companies' report of net receipts, we find, after deducting taxes, a report of more than six per centum on the real investment.

The following gives the range of the active stocks for the day:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
C., B. & Q.	134½	134½	134	134
Illinois Central	136	136	135	135
L. S. & W.	110¾	110¾	109¾	110¾
New York Central	141	141½	139¾	141½
Michigan Cen.	94¾	95	93¾	94¾
Louisville & Nashville	97	98	96¾	97¾
Western Union Tel. Co.	116¾	117¾	116¾	116¾
Hannibal & St. Chamonois	34	34	33½	33½
Am. Dist. Telegraph	61	61	61	61
Pacific Mail	44¾	45	44¾	44¾
Mobile & Ohio	36¾	37	36¾	37
Chic. & Ohio	59	59	59	59
Do second preferred				35
C. C. C. & I.	104	104	103¾	103¾
Han. Chi. & St. Jo.	18	18½	18	18½
Do preferred	30	30½	30	30½
St. Jo. & Grand Island	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Chicago & Northwestern	122	122½	122	122½
Erie	30	30¼	30	30¼
Do preferred	57	57¼	57	57¼
Erie, second mortgage	103½	103½	103½	103½
Lake Shore	124½	125	124½	125
Wabash, St. L. & Pac.	45	47¾	45	47¾
Do preferred	76¾	76¾	75	76
Union Pacific	117	117¾	116¾	117¾
Texas Pacific	34	34	33¾	33¾
Northern Pacific	41	41	41	41
Do preferred	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
New Jersey Central	114¾	114¾	113¾	113¾
Delaware, Lack. & West.	118	118¾	117¾	117¾
Delaware & Hudson	109			109
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾			45¾
St. P., M. & Omaha pfd.	97¾			97¾
Iron Mountain	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	134			134
Canada Southern	51	51¼	51	51
Lake Erie & West	21	21	21	21
Manhattan Elevated	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Ontario & West ern	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Mon. & Ohio	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
St. L. & San F. prefd.	65¼			65¼
Denver & Rio Grande	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Ohio Central	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Thomson & Tex. Land	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
New York Elevated	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Metropolitan Elevated	97	97	97	97
Met. Elevated bonds	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Terre Haute	37	37	37	37
Do preferred	72½			72½
Mo., K. & T.	21	21¼	21	21¼
C., C. & I.				104
Central Pacific	94¾			94¾
Kansas & Texas	23	23	23	23
Lake Shore	124½	125	124½	125

**Western Union new stocks opened at 81½; highest, 82c; lowest, 81½; closing 81¾.*

† L. S. & W. now opened at 82½; highest, 82½; lowest, 82½; closing 82.

Government bonds were active and higher. In Chicago, the District of Columbia 3.65s were 105 bid and 108 asked; the 4s were 115½ bid and 115¾; 4½s, 113¾ and 114¼; 5s, 102¾ and 103; and the 6s, 103¾ and 104. The 4s at the close advanced to 115¾ bid, and 116 asked, and the 5s to 114½ and 114¾.

It is to the advantage of holders of the 6s who do not desire to perpetuate them at 6½ per cent to sell them before the 10th of May. They are quite sure to bring about 104 up to Monday, May 9; after that date they will be worth only 103 at the Treasury in Washington or 102¾ in the New York market.

Foreign exchange was very strong, 60 days' posted rate advancing to 486, the demand rate remaining unchanged at 486, in consequence of the Bank of England having reduced its rate of discount to 2½ per cent per annum. There is a good demand for bills, but no exchange is made. Prime bankers' bills were 482½@485. For sixty-day commercial bills, for prompt delivery, 481@481¾. For three weeks' delivery, 481¼@482. Continental exchange was very strong. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 525¼@527½. Bordeaux, 526¼@526¾. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 526¾@526¼. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94¼ for sixty days and 94½ for demand; ninety-day commercial bills, 93¼@93¾; some special sales being made at 93⅝. Sixty-day commercial, on bankers, delivered prompt, 93¾@93⅞; same, delivered in three weeks, 93⅞. Commercial drawn on commercial parties were 93¾@93⅝. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39⅞ for sixty days and 40 for demand; sixty-day commercial was 39¾@39 13-16. Shippers' exchange on New York was par to 15c discount.

Exports of domestic products from the port of New York for the week ending Tuesday were $6,532,692, against $8,196,054 for the corresponding week in 1880, and $5,505,487 in 1879. The total since Jan. 1, this year, is $128,848,080, against $108,384,408 in 1880, and $96,480,289 in 1879.

At the Chicago banks business was quiet. A moderate demand for loans was experienced from the Board of Trade to meet the settlements of the first of the month. Rates are 6@7 per cent. New York exchange sold between banks at par@25c per $1,000 premium. Bank clearings were $4,000,000.

On the Chicago Stock Exchange the following quotations were made:

LOCAL AND RAILWAY STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
North Chicago City Railway	130	
West Division City Railway	270	300
Chamber of Commerce, first	90	95
Trades Palace Insurance Company	125	127
Inter-State Industrial Exhibition, $100	40	50
Chicago Metallic Packing Company, $100	5.10	5.75
International Elevator Co., $50	230	300
LOCAL AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		
United States 6s, 1907	115½	115¾
United States 6s, 1881	101½	101¾
United States 5s, 1881	100½	100¾
United States 4½s, 1891	103¾	104
District of Columbia 3.65s	105	108
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1892	117	
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1895	120½	
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1896	122½	
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1898	124½	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1882	101½	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1886	107	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1887	110	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1888	113	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1889	117½	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1890	121½	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1891	125¾	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1892	129¾	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1893	134	
Chicago City bonds, 6-20s, 1901	107½	108
Chicago City bonds, 6s	104½	105
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1882	101	102
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1885	107½	
Cook County bonds, 6½s, 1905	104½	105
West Park 7s, 1881	100½	101
RAILWAY BONDS.		
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, L. & D. ex.	120	125
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Mast. & Dak.	109½	110½
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Min. & Pt.	108½	109½
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Sou. Minn.	103	
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Dak. Div.	107½	107¾
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Iowa Div.	104½	105
Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R. 7s, 1902	131	
Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R. 6s, 1917	108	109½
Burlington & Mo. 4s, in Nebraska, 1890	90¾	
Jacksonville & Southeastern 8s, 1900	100	
Wabash, St. L. & P., 1st mort 8s, Chic. Div.	113	
North Chicago City Railway 6s, 1900	111½	
West Division City Railway 6s	103½	107½
West Division City Railway 7s	107½	
West Division City Railway 8s	109½	107½

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 28.—On the Stock Exchange the speculation was irregular and unsettled during the early portion of the day, was strong, with an upward tendency in the afternoon, but closed weak and in some instances at a material decline from the higher figures touched. The market opened firm and in the main higher for the general list, but the dealings soon became feverish in tone, and up to noon prices moved with much irregularity, the quotations, however, being confined within rather narrow limits. After midday a strong buying movement was developed, which resulted in a sharp advance in prices, the upward teadency continuing until after the Second Board, when the improvement from the lowest point of the day ranged from ¼ to 7⅞ per cent, Mobile & Ohio, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central being most prominent therein. In the late dealings there were free sales of the coal properties, which weakened the entire list, and the market closed at a decline of ¼ to 1½ per cent in the general list, and 4¾ per cent in Reading. The elevated railroad stocks moved independently of the general market, and after an early decline of 1⅞ in Manhattan, 2½ in Metropolitan, and 5 per cent in New York, recovered ¾, 1, and 3 per cent respectively. Among the miscellaneous shares, Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western opened at an advance of 4½ per cent, ½ per cent of which was subsequently lost. The new stock of this Company, which has just been placed on the list, sold to-day between 49½ and 50¾, and closed at 50. The total authorized issue is $4,500,000.

In the money market an easy tone prevailed, and there were large offerings of loanable capital at low rates of interest. Call loans on pledge of acceptable stock collateral ranged between 3 and 5 per cent, with few transactions above 4½ per cent. At the close the current rate was 5 per cent. Loans were affected on Government bonds at 2@3 per cent. Time loans and prime discounts are unchanged. In the sterling exchange market an advance of ½c was made in the nominal rate for sixty-day bills, to 484, in consequence of the reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount. Demand bills continued unchanged at 486. The market was firm, and the supply of bills seems to decrease rather than increase.

Railroad mortgages were irregular on a moderate volume of business. Erie consolidated seconds advanced from 102½ to 103¾, and reacted to 103; do funded 5s rose from 96 to 99. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts sold up from 62 to 62¾, and reacted to 62½. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts advanced from 100¾ to 101, and reacted to 100¾. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes declined from 73 to 71¾, and recovered to 72. Mobile & Ohio debentures rose from 89½ to 90¼, and reacted to 90; do second debentures sold up from 60 to 64, and reacted to 62¾; do third debentures advanced from 47 to 48¾, and reacted to 48; do fourth debentures sold up from 40 to 45, and reacted to 47¾. Metropolitan Elevated firsts fell off from 103½ to 101¼, and rallied to 102; do seconds rose from 89½ to 91. New York Elevated firsts declined from 115 to 113¾. Ohio Central incomes fell off from 62¾ to 60¾, and recovered to 61. Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s advanced from 55½ to 56, Denver & Rio Grande firsts from 118¾ to 119, construction 6s from 113½ to 114¾, Houston & Texas main line firsts from 112 to 113½, Iron Mountain first preferred incomes from 95½ to 96¼, do second preferred incomes from 87½ to 88, Indiana, Bloomington & Western incomes from 95¾ to 99¾, and Rochester & Pittsburg incomes from 51 to 52. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central first declined from 135 to 125, and Kansas & Texas general 6s from 98 to 98.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Governments were strong at ⅛@¼ per cent higher for 4½s and 4s.

Railroad bonds were in fair demand.

State securities were moderately active.

The stock market opened firm, and the general list advanced ¼ to 1⅞, the latter Lake Shore, but subsequently declined a fraction. At the First Board speculation was irregular, but during the afternoon a strong buying movement was inaugurated, under the influence of which prices advanced ¼ to 2¾, Mobile & Ohio and trunk line shares leading the upward movement. In the late dealings the market became weak, and a decline of ¼ to 1¼ took place in the general list, while Reading sold off 4¾. In elevated railway shares Manhattan declined 1⅞, recovered 1, and reacted ¼; Metropolitan fell off 2½ and recovered 1; New York dropped 5 and rallied 2.

Transactions 334,000:

Alton & Terre H.	3,000	Nashville & Chat.	1,500
Canada Southern	4,000	New Jersey Central	10,000
C., C. & I. C.	1,300	New York Central	8,400
D., L. & Western	10,500	Northern Pacific	2,000
Den. & Rio Grande	1,600	New York Elevated	1,400
Erie	20,100	Ontario & Western	2,000
H. & St. Jo.	2,500	Pacific Mail	10,600
Iron Mountain	1,500	Pittsburg	1,000
Jersey Central	16,700	Rock Island	1,000
Kansas & Texas	4,300	St. Paul	10,600
Lake Shore	30,000	Union Pacific	2,200
Louisville & Nash.	13,000	Texas Pacific	11,000
Michigan Central	8,400	Ohio Central	5,600
Manhattan Elevated	14,000	Wabash Pacific	7,400
Metropolitan Elev'd	5,400	Western Union	23,000
Mobile & Ohio	9,000	St. L. & San Fran.	2,500
Northwestern	2,000	Ohio Cent'l pfd.	2,400
Northwestern pfd.	2,000		

Money, 3@5; closed at 2@3. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, 483¾; demand, 485½.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s, reg.	103½	New 6s	115¾
6s, coup.	103½	Pacific 6s of '95	121½
New 4½s	114¾		

BONDS.

Louisiana 6s	93	Virginia, deferred	11½
Missouri 6s	105½	C. C. brds	11½
St. Joe 10s	110	C. C. ctfs	11½
Tennessee, old	75¾	C. C. 2nd-grade	11½
Tennessee, new	74¼	C. C. Sinking Fund	11½
Virginia, old	45	Lewis & W	14
Virginia, new	38	C. C. & I. C. firsts	125
Virginia, consols	71	Ars seconds	110

STOCKS.

Rock Island	133½	Alton & Terre Haute	39¾
Panama	207	Do preferred	120
Fort Wayne	138	Chic. St. L. & Pacific	19¾
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾	Do preferred	47½
Illinois Central	135¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	33½
C., B. & Q.	134¾	Do preferred	80½
Chicago & Alton	134¼	Iron Mountain	69¾
Do preferred	146	St. L. & San Francisco	44¾
New York Central	141¾	Do preferred	80¾
New York Central scrip	141	Do 1st preferred	90¾
Lake Shore	125	C., St. L. & N. O.	65
Canada Southern	51¾	C. & A. 7s	120
Michigan Central	94¾	Union Pacific stock	117
Erie	30¾	Central Pacific	94¾
Do preferred	57¾	Northern Pacific	41¾
Do preferred	103¾	Do preferred	77¾
Pittsburg	134	Louisville & Nash	97¾
Fort Wayne	138	Nash. & Chattanooga	85
Pacific Mail	44¾	Ft. W. & Chicago	135
Western Union	116¾	Ft. W. & Denver	75
Quicksilver	13½	Houston & Texas	11¾
Do preferred	45	D. & R. G.	25¾
Sutro Tunnel	2¾	Rio Grande Western	75
Bullion	14¾	Colorado Coal	45
Silver	1¼	Consolidated Virginia	7¾
California	1¾	Sierra Nevada	10½
Choller	1¾	Silver King	12¾
Consolidated Virginia	7¾	Ophir	7¾
Crown Point	3¾	Union Consol	3¾
Eureka Con.	85	Yellow Jacket	5¾
Gould & Curry	3¾	North Bloomfield	5½
Grand Prize	11-16	Navajo	2-32
Hale & Norcross	11-16	Goodshaw	9-16

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—The stock market continues moderately active, and maintains a good degree of strength in the general list, with a further advance in some of the specialties. In railroad shares, Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon preferred advanced to 87, and do common to 46½. Ogdensburg advanced 1¾, to 51¾; Tuxedo, Delphos & Burlington 1¾, to 14; Flint & Pere Marquette, to 31½; Boston & Providence 1¾, to 161; Rutland preferred ¾, to 81½; New York & New England ¼, to 60, and afterwards declined to 59½; Eastern ¾, to 41¾; Vermont & Canada declined ¾, to 17; Pullman ¾, to 130; Old Colony, to 132; Fort Scott & Gulf 1¾, to 90; Northern Central, near closing, 1¼, to 101¾.

In bonds Eastern 4½s sold at 105. Hartford & Erie 7s advanced ¼, to 62¾, and afterwards declined to 62½; Sandusky 7s advanced 1, to 106; Burlington & Missouri land grant 6s sold at 118½; Fort Scott 7s declined ¼, to 111¾; Union Pacific 6s advanced ⅝, to 119½; Ogdensburg incomes from 65 to 65½; do firsts sold at 95½@96; New York & New England 7s advanced ¾, to 119½; Little Rock 7s advanced ¼, to 110½; Atchison land grant 7s declined 1, to 120.

In land stocks, Water Power was steady at 10¾; Brookline, at 5¾; Maverick at 3.

Bell Telephone is indulging in something very like a "boom." It advanced from 134¼ yesterday to 140, afterwards reacting to 139.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, April 28.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	10¾	Boston & Maine	132
Boston Land	10	C., B. & Q.	134¾
Atch. & Topeka pfs.	93	Flint & Pere Marq.	30½
Atch. & Topeka Land		Eastern Railroad	41¾
Grants, 10	119	Flint & P. M.	31
Boston Un. Gas	6¾	Old Colony & Fort S.	90
Eastern R. R. 6s	115	N. Y. L. & W.	59¾
Little Rock & M. R. 7s	106	N. Y. & N. E.	59½
Atch. & Topeka W. R.	120	C. & L. C. common	51¼
Boston & Albany	93½	Calumet & Hecla	330
		Rutland common	80½

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 28.—Consols, 101 9-16; account, 101⅝.

New 5s, 104½.

United States 4s, 119½.

American Securities—Illinois Central, 140½; Pennsylvania Central, 72; New York Central, 145½; Erie, 47¾; do second, 108; Reading, 39½.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased the past week £139,000.

The Bank of England reduced the rate of discount from 3 to 2½.

PARIS, April 28.—Rentes, 82f 55c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—Sight exchange on New York, $2.50 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 483½.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	3¾	Mexican	19
Belcher	11	Ophir	17¾
Bullion	1¾	Overman	7¾
Best & Belcher	11-16	Potosi	4¾
Bodie	6	Savage	7
Bullion	1¾	Sierra Nevada	10½
Belcher	1¾	Union Con.	3¾
California	1¾	Yellow Jacket	5¾
Choller	1¾	Crown Point	3¾
Consolidated Virginia	7¾	Eureka Con.	85
Crown Point	3¾	Gould & Curry	3¾
Eureka Con.	85	Hale & Norcross	11-16
Exchequer	1¾	Justice	1¾
Gould & Curry	3¾	Northern Belle	1¾
Grand Prize	11-16	Ophir	17¾
Hale & Norcross	11-16	Overman	7¾
Justice	1¾	Potosi	4¾
Northern Belle	1¾	Savage	7

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, April 28.—In mining shares, Sullivan & Waukesg advanced ⅜, to 3⅝; Atlantic 1¼, to 14; Bonanza Developments ¼, to 3⅛; Silver Islet sold at 36, assessment paid; South Hite sold at 120; Indian Queen at 200; Catalpa advanced 1-32, to 2⅞; Franklin declined ⅛, to 11⅜; Crescent 1-16, to 1⅛; Central ⅛, to 3⅝; Huron ⅛, to 3⅝; Calumet & Hecla ¼, to 238½; Empire sold at 103¼. Others as before.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, April 28.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	3	Quincy	30¼
Catalpa	2 13-16	Rides	3⅛
Copper Falls	1	Silver Islet	36
Franklin	11¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, April 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Indiana st, s s cor of Western av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated April 27 (Thomas Keely to John Keely)

West Superior st, 264 ft w of Wood, s f, 24x125 ft, dated April 26 (William W. Wright to Frank L. Fischer and wife)

Lake av, 171 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated April 28 (Arthur G. Irwin et al to Martha A. Goddard)

Dickson st, 681 ft s of Bleethawk, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 26 (Anna B LaMoine to Frederick Priest)

Hoyne av, 165 ft s of Madison st, w f, 25-165x125 ft, dated Jan. 22 (John Johnston, Jr., to Thomas Bent)

Ashland av, 75 ft n of Chicago, e f, 25x165 ft, dated April 25 (Henrich Schroeder to Henry Miller)

Milton av, 100¼ ft s of Lisa st, e f, 25x125, dated April 21 (Michael Doherty to Wolf Green)

Ashland av, 75 ft s of Division st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 26 (Robert M. Hatfield to John Schnell)

Canal st, n w cor of Adams st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated April 22 (Ann E. Mason to Guiseppe Lecardi et al)

Kinzie st, 150 ft w of Centre av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated April 25 (Leonard B. Jameson et al to Henry F. Rader)

Baldwin st, 200 ft s of Paulina, e f, 50x125 ft, dated April 21

...locks strong. Commanders of ... the immediate future ... fine weather later on promises ... now declines. But there is ... weather or crop prospects ... months hence neither ... know anything about. At ... in Eastern and Southern ... but in Central and Southern ... in Western Europe backward ... hurry they are also backward ... of the market is to ... think the range of prices ... but little chance to pay ... ready for some little time ...

OSWEGO.

PROVISIONS.

...Were slow but irregular. The ... early, in sympathy with an advance ... coats in Liverpool; and some ... of market. But there is not much ... appearance of certainty was made ... element in grain. Prices then fell ... pork, while lard was relatively ... a moderate inquiry for mess ... The latter was, however, only ... ing inquiry being apparently ... Export sales were under- ... is considerable shading from the ... short rib sides in the spot trade. ... initiated with regard to the course ... this week. It is expected that ... clearing out some of the ... to do with it.

...There is no change to note in the ... ket ruled steady and quiet. We quote:

...Sales were reported of 4,500 bbls ... 1,000 bbls seller June at $11.42½; ... seller July at $11.60; 2,000 bbls ... As just at $11.77½. Total sales ... 1,000 bbls for round lots spot ... the same for July and $11.80 for ... noon call June closed $11.42½ ...

...Sales were reported of 500 lbs ... the latest prices of Wednesday ... 1,000 lbs seller May at $7.12½; ... seller June at $7.17½; 500 lbs ... seller July at $7.22½. The ... At 11.42½@11.45; 2,000 lbs seller ... $11.57½; and 1,000 lbs seller ... $11.72½@11.75 for round lots spot ... the same for June and July and $11.80 ... noon call June closed $11.42½@11.45 ...

...Sales were reported of 500 lbs, ... 1,000 lbs seller June at $7.12½; ... seller July at $7.22½. The ... At 11.42½@11.45; 2,000 lbs seller ... $11.57½; and 1,000 lbs seller ... $11.72½@11.75 for round lots spot ... the same for June and July and $11.80 ... noon call June closed $11.42½@11.45 ...

...On the afternoon call June

OATH ON THE STAR-ROUTES.

The Indiana Ring of Robbers in the Post-Office Department.

Their Outrageous Crimes Extending Through a Series of Years.

The Wholesale Plunder Openly Divided with Jobbers and Congressmen.

Millions Stolen Yearly—The Penitentiary Yawning for Many Men in High Places.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The feeling against the scandal in the Post-Office Department is stronger among merchants and business Republicans than anything I have known since the Credit-Mobilier grab excitement. Speaking to a prominent Republican who has been a liberal contributor in elections in New York City, both of Congressmen and President, on Saturday, he said:

"I don't think I ever read of any question that made me more indignant. To think of the Assistant Postmaster-General raising the pay on a stage line from $8,000 to $200,000, and making the delivery of every letter on the route cost from $300 to $500! No man could have done it unless he was ironclad in his impudence, or unless he supposed he could implicate enough men of quality to help him out of his scrape; and I dare say that the latter was the case. In fact, from my knowledge of some of the men who are often in New York, I suppose that this job has been one of the

REGULAR PICKINGS OF CONGRESSMEN

for years. One fellow got to find out that he could divide with the mail-contractor, and left his secret to his successor, and so it has grown to such an impudent evil that the executive officer in charge simply said to himself: 'I will be justified to get very rich if I am put at the head of this jobbery.'

"Now, the worst thing about stealing of this kind," said the merchant, "is the enormous cost of it. We have got to expect politicians to steal something. When a man has no other business but politics, and he gets a salary of $5,000 to $7,000 a year, and we see him giving name suppers, living high, having a fine house and all the money he wants, we know that he is stealing it from somebody; but every time a politician steals $1,000,000 it costs the public $10,000,000, because he has to let in everybody who knew anything about it. They found, when Tweed was robbing New York, that he was a poor man at last, and couldn't pay his greedy lawyers. We came to find out that the old fellow had had to carry thousands on thousands of people who knew the secret,—writers, lawyers, doctors, every conceivable kind of harpy. The knowledge soon goes around, or the conviction that a man is 'knocking down,' as they call it, or robbing the Government, and then one fellow

HAS TO BE LET IN,

and a second and a third; and there is a law in human nature to the benefit of the public that when one man sees his neighbor, or even his partner, or relative stealing, he becomes jealous of him, and itches to tell. It is like the story of the forty thieves, when the wives of the last thieving-gang's brother-in-law next door, and greased the bottom of it, to which a gold piece stuck on returning the pan, and forthwith she says to her husband: 'This is your poor brother, is it, who is using the utensils to measure his money, and who has got so much of it that he can't count it?' The brother goes in next door and finds, sure enough, that Ali Baba has got into the ranche of some thieves, and he has to be let in, and consequently is found and killed for it."

To this gentleman's remarks I may add that the State of Indiana has had

CONTROL OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

for a long time past. Gov. Morton came into the United States Senate after the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, whose Postmaster-General, Randall, had been very friendly with Morton, as they were both War Governors about the same time. Mr. Morton soon showed his hand at making way for his numerous supporters and cronies in many of the profitable departments of the Government. His friend Col. Stocking was ingratiated on the New York Custom-House at the head of the general order and cartage business, which made a tremendous scandal in the early days of Grant's Administration. Morton was very restive under it. Finally it was cleaned out.

Gov. Morton put in the Post-Office Department another military friend, W. H. H. Terrell, who was, I think, the Adjutant-General of Indiana in the War, and very close to Morton's person. Buck Terrell, so called, was a high liver, good card-player, and was attended around Washington by a number of military men of both parties, who thought the country owed them something.

Indiana was all the time underneath

WARM AS A BUG IN A RUG,

administering the Post-Office Department, while the Secretary from Maryland was recommending to Congress in perfect good faith that telegraphy and postal business. The Indiana boys let Mr. Cresswell make all the heroic suggestions he chose, so they could do the details. Take notice, since from the Blue Book of 1878, that John L. Branch, was Chief Clerk of the Appointment-Office of the Postal Department. This was the most important of the five Chief Clerkships. Giles Smith, aforesaid, became so reckless that he was found to have sent a printed circular to the postmasters throughout the United States through the country advising them to demand more compensation, and telling them to direct a written demand, if they wanted more money, to him, when he would be sure to do it. This really astonished the people, that an Assistant Postmaster-General, paid to protect the people, should be stirring unconscious transportation companies to a sense of their injuries, and a suggestion that they

RUN THEIR HANDS DEEPER IN THE TREASURY

than they stood in need of. Giles Smith had to be retired, but he left behind him confidential friends, and died on the Pacific Coast in good circumstances. His brother, Morgan Smith, was a sort of outside man among the mail-contractors. The late Gen. Estes, who died in great poverty in New York, was another character around the outside of the Post-Office.

It was noticeable that all the men putting on foot jobs in the Postal Department were retired officers of a high military quality. At that time, on the very beginning of Grant's Administration, and probably entailed to it from Johnson's Administration, the Post-Office Department contained most of the vices which have just been found out, with the addition since that, having been so long uprooted and unattacked, a man came on the field determined to strike deep and sweep things. The Postal Committee of both Houses of Congress were in constant

SATELLITES OR FRIENDS OF THE CONTRACTORS

and their employés in the Department. Bill King, who afterward made a fortune and lost it in running the Pacific Mail bill, with its attendant scandals, was Postmaster of the House of Representatives, when the postal routes were laid out and the appropriations passed. John Scott, of Illinois, was long Chairman of the Postal Committee, and had a clerk named Palmer, who was continually being involved in scandals, and had to be sent off, as one occasion by Conkling. The celebrated Pomeroy, of Kansas, generally called "Old Bean," was high on the Postal Committee of the Senate, with Ramsey, of Minnesota, and Flanagan, of Texas.

Mr. Terrell, the entering wedge from Indiana, against whom no charge has been made, and who is unsuspected of anything as far as I know, —was transferred to another office in that State, and Mr. Tyner came on the boards,—a genial man of lofty style, with a white mustache, who looked like a Fernando Wood that had been converted in a religious revival. He was probably no man of business, but a good postured. Being raised from a time to the dignity of Postmaster-General, his place as Assistant was taken by

AN UNKNOWN MAN NAMED BRADY,

a country newspaper editor from Indiana, and, I believe, a soldier in the War, whom Gov. Morton had rewarded for the doubtful services with the important Consulate of St. Thomas, in the West Indies. Tyner had lived plainly, as became a Hoosier; but Brady was hardly on the scene before it was understood he was a rare business man, and had made a large amount of money in the Bell telephone. He bought or rented the large house of Hallet Kilbourne in the row built by Ross Shepherd,—a residence that probably cost $20,000. Mr. Kilbourne bought it with the rise of real estate in Washington, which afterward had a relapse, and he had to sacrifice the property. He became the publisher of a recent date of Mr. Brady's daily newspaper, the *Republican*.

In a very little while, by the force of either audacity or character, Brady became the prime figure in the Post-Office Department. Morton was on his last legs, and had suffered his last defeat in 1878. Mr. Hayes' amateur policy of putting a Southern man in his Cabinet had led to the selection of Judge Key, of Tennessee,

WITHOUT THE LEAST IDEA OF HIS PLACE

in his Department. Tyner was posturing, Key was behaving like a patriot, and there was a beautiful chance for a bold business man to grab right in and seize the Department. Nothing in Mr. Brady's previous history should have qualified him for such work, except being the head of the Republican State Committee of Indiana in one campaign. He was about 40 to 45 years old, with broad shoulders, sandy hair, large head, flow of speech, and of the listening quality. He wore spectacles and could be rough as pelting when he wanted to. Unquestionably he did make some money in the telephone, and this gave him more independence than is usual with assistants in the Post-Office Department. He found that his money brought him aduerents and parasites, and there are an enormous number of people in Washington for sale at all times, ready to rush in on a purchaser.

In the closing part of Grant's Administration he called to his Cabinet Jewell, of Connecticut, a successful business man, but not corrupt. He soon saw that there was a great quantity of thieving and collusion in his Department, and he began to confer with Bristow, of the Treasury Department, and the two resolved to conduct a mutual work of purgation.

GRANT BECAME INCENSED AGAINST JEWELL

for putting on airs, and for refusing to consider the claims of personal friends, and soon put him out. But in that brief period that Jewell was Postmaster-General, he it said to his credit, he carried consternation among the rascals of the Postal Department; and had he been continued there to conclude that work many a man trembling to-day for fear of an indictment would be saved from apprehensions and in character.

I have heard it said that Mr. Key, as Postmaster-General, was generally treated like a dog by Brady, and finally never opened his mouth hardly to ask a question; Mr. French, aforesaid, continued to be Chief Clerk under Brady. The big contractors were continually in Washington during Congress, and when every man stood to his guns to defend what the Second Assistant Postmaster-General had done, they announced to Congress and the country a deficiency of over $2,000,000, after a postal appropriation of $6,000,000 for this same star-route service. Therefore, the conspiracy had had the handling of $7,000,000 during one year. As I have before related, at this discovery every party in Washington jumped into the feeding-trough. Some got it, and were partly silent, but hungry for more.

PRESIDENT HAYES

shut his eyes or pretended to know nothing about the question. Means had been taken, through trusted friends, to close his eyes to all the rascalities. The whole thing would have remained a victorious raid on the Treasury but for the coming in of another Administration, and the unexpected course pursued by the man appointed Postmaster-General. It was expected he would be handled by Mr. Conkling, and made to let the old condition of things go on. But he was an expert Post-Office accountant, not easily to be humbugged, and determined to begin his administration in the proper way. He set his experts to work, and they brought out such a showing as has astounded the country, and made every one of those thieves who was sure he was now enriched for life

TREMBLE FOR HIS SKIN.

Some time ago I was talking to a person who has made considerable money out of this Post-Office partnership—a man known throughout the country for his gifts of speech and of humor. At one time, when not dazzled with the vision of ill-gotten wealth, he had been a student, and desirous of some literary and forensic fame. He said to me, about the time of Garfield's inauguration: "I am going to write a book." He really got money, and the next thing I want is political power. That is all there is worth living for." This stolen wealth had perverted the whole purpose of his life. But even then there was a reckoning with Brady hand. Whether purposely Gen. Bracy had in view when he purchased a newspaper at Washington and apparently made ready to live there for the rest of his life, can not be seen; but he evidently regarded all the Washington hands as greenhorns, and himself as the nervy, real genius of the occasion, one able to handle Washington for the rest of his life.

GATH.

THE ZEMSKY CZAR.

Russia's New Autocrat Seeking Advice from the People's Representatives.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—"At last we have a Zemsky Czar!" exclaimed the jubilant Russophiles and Slavophiles when they saw that the new Emperor had decidedly turned his ear to their party. And they look defiantly and triumphantly at the Liberals, who worked with the late Czar, and who still dream of a Constitution on the European plan.

Up to the time of Peter the Great the Czars of Moscow used to convene the Zemsky Duma, or Land's Council, which raised and discussed all State questions, but without any authority to carry out its decisions. It was merely an advisory council. Still, the Czars of Moscow had no advisers but the country's representatives, and for that reason they are now called the Zemsky Czars to distinguish them from the Czars of the St. Petersburg period. Peter the Great, the first St. Petersburg Czar, replaced the elected Land's Council by the Senate, the members of which are appointed by the Czar.

In the course of Russian history there have been times when the Land's Council was the real ruler, when it deposed one Czar and appointed another; and there have been times, too, when the Russian Senate governed the Empire, and the Imperial Crown itself was at its disposal. But the despotic tendency of the Czars and the ambition of the individual courtiers in the end dispensed with the Zemsky Duma, as well as with the Senate. The latter body, though yet existing, is but a mere congregation of the highest civil and military officers who, through age and infirmities, are no longer fit for actual service.

Which would be the better for Russia, the Zemsky Duma or Parliament, the revival of the old Russian institution or the introduction of the new European institution? This is the question of the day. The Liberals are mortified at the discovery that Alexander III. has the ambition of becoming a Zemsky Czar.

The first significant act of the Czar was the creation of the Council of Twenty-five for a purpose thus explained in the order issued on March 30 by the Minister of the Interior:

"In view of a long series of criminal plots, the purpose of which was to overthrow the State, and which brought about the event of March 13 that has shaken all the Russias, the Emperor, having firmly decided to put an end to the further development of the criminal activity of the conspirators, in order to protect the Capital from the shame of becoming the arena and the victim of different conspiracies in it, and to give to its residents a full tranquility, has been pleased to order the execution of the following extraordinary measures."

All the land-owners and householders of the city were required to elect one representative from each of the 228 districts, these in turn to elect from among themselves the Temporary Council of Twenty-five, which is to discuss all the measures that may be proposed by the Governor of the city, for the public weal. Only such measures as are approved by the majority of the members of the Council are to be carried out. The State Treasury is to provide the Council with the means necessary for the fulfillment of its duties.

Strange as it may seem, it is a well-known fact that the Russophile policy of the new Czar is at least partly in accordance with the demands of the Nihilist Executive Committee, after having heard his sentence,—hard labor in the Siberian mines for life,—exclaimed in the court room: "Away with the despot Czar, and long live Zemsky Sobor!" (the States-General). Ten years have passed since then, and now the Czar himself is planning to convoke the States-General in order to decide upon a popular policy.

Last week the Zemsky Czar, while giving an audience to the deputies (over 600) from different provinces, cities, classes, corporations, and societies, showed plainly his preference for those of them who represented the people at large, thus snubbing the nobles and the privileged classes in general. The deputies of the city of Moscow were greeted by him with special kindness. Among the deputies admitted to the Court for the first time were the representatives of the peasants and those of the Hebrews. The former fell on their knees and offered to their master bread and salt, according to an ancient Russian custom.

A speech made this week by the head of the Slavophile party, Prince Urussoff, is considered significant. He says: "It would be unwise to hide from ourselves the fact that we are on the edge of an abyss; one step more and we shall perish in a bloody chaos. We must awake and throw away the chains brought by us from Europe. A national spirit is our stronghold. Let us pray the Czar to rely only upon the people, as in olden times. Our people believe in and love the Czar, and they will defend him and the country with unconquerable Zemsky power. Unnatural transplantation of European civilization has developed in us a belief in crime. While introducing that civilization we have been baptized in blood. It was inaugurated in our country by the bloody Terror of Peter; with a bloody Terror it is now terminated by the persons who act according to the last word of the European civilization."

But while the Slavophiles express abhorrence of the bloody Terror, be it instituted by the hand of a Czar or by that of conspirators, their political brothers, the Russophiles, cry out in fury: "Give us Peter with an iron stick to exterminate the radical and liberal wretches!"

THE CITY TREASURY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The hints mentioned in your editorial of this morning on "Safe Keeping of the City Funds"—namely, that "it is intimated that the City Treasurer is asked once in a while to advance some money to an Alderman and to carry a 'ticket' as cash," indicates something like the Jarrett condition of things in the Town of Lake, where the whole ring seemed to have their hands in the Treasury and the Treasurer never knew whether he had any money or not. Can it be that the City Treasury is owned by a ring, and that the Treasurer is traveling on the Jarrett road? The reply of Ald. Lawler, as published by you in the same editorial, seems to indicate as much, and it is to be hoped that you will continue to make it hot for his end of the Council and of the City Treasury. Respectfully, V. REFUNDER.

JACK-RABBITS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 28.—The Board of Public Lands and Buildings, which comprises some of the best men of the State, returned yesterday from Kearney, and report the Reform-School, which is located there, progressing finely. The members of the Board spent the forenoon inspecting the building and the school, and in the afternoon were taken out by the officials and lunched at a tent which they were given each a shotgun and escorted to the hills to hunt jack-rabbits. The *Western Nebraskan* regards this as the hight of polite entertainment.

MISSION WORK.

Second Day's Session of the Woman's Presbyterian Society.

Encouraging Reports of Work Done in the Different States.

The Decennial History of the Woman's Board Read by Mrs. Laflin.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year—Contributions Received, Etc.

The second day's session of the tenth annual meeting of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest opened in the Third Presbyterian Church at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the sacred edifice being almost completely filled with the attendance of ladies, as on the day previous, quite a number of gentlemen being also present. Mrs. A. H. Hoge, the President of the Board, presided.

The session opened with a short meeting of prayer, in which Mrs. Marsh led.

The first regular business to come before the session was

THE RECEIVING OF REPORTS

from Synodical Societies.

The report for Illinois was read by Mrs. H. T. Heim, of Chicago. The Illinois Central Synod, including the Presbyteries of Bloomington, Peoria, Schuyler, and Springfield, made the following showing: Bloomington Presbytery, with twenty-four societies and fifteen bands, had contributed $1,654.55 for foreign missions and $334.75 for home missions during the year. Peoria Presbytery, with twenty-five societies and fifteen bands, had contributed $2,237, including the outfit of a lady missionary to India. Springfield Presbytery, with fifteen societies and nine bands, had contributed $1,612.06. Schuyler Presbytery, with fifteen societies and two bands, had contributed $685.15. The Synod of Illinois, South, embracing the Presbyteries of Alton, Mattoon, and Cairo had, with forty-eight societies and thirteen bands, contributed $1,325.75. The Synod of Illinois, North, embracing the Presbyteries of Ottawa, Freeport, Rock River, and Chicago, had, with ninety-four societies and thirty-eight bands, contributed $2,823 outside of the Chicago Presbytery, the report for this Presbytery not being complete.

Miss Mary W. Candie read the report for Wisconsin, which showed the Synod to have forty-nine societies and eleven bands, the membership reaching nearly 1,000. The contributions for the year aggregate something like $3,200.

The Michigan report, read by Mrs. Brownell, of Detroit, showed that the Synod has furnished four of the six missionaries sent out by the Michigan Synod during the year. Contributions aggregated about $7,000.

The Iowa report was read by Mrs. Young, of Vinton, and showed contributions to the amount of about $4,500. There were thirty-five new organizations formed during the year, but there were still 179 churches without missionary societies.

The Minnesota report, read by Mrs. H. B. Ramsey, showed eighty-two societies in fifty-one of the 133 churches of the Synod, and showed the State to have eight missionaries in foreign fields.

Mrs. Hobart, of Denver, read a brief report for Colorado; Mrs. Clark, of Newton, for Kansas; Mrs. Safford, of Peru, for Indiana; and Mrs. Doolittle, for the Toledo Synod, as a part of the Ohio report. The reports from all the States showed a highly gratifying increase in the missionary work, the societies not only growing in number and membership but the members displaying greater interest in the cause.

The President announced that, as some dissatisfaction had been expressed by different auxiliaries regarding the collection and distribution of mission funds, the Executive of the Board had decided to

ADOPT THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS

as expressing the sense of the meeting, which resolutions needed no further indorsement, but would simply go on the record of the tenth annual meeting:

WHEREAS, Home mission work is being presented to and urged upon all the women of the Presbyterian Church by authorized secretaries; and

WHEREAS, The Woman's Board of Missions of the Northwest has been authorized by General Assembly to present the cause of foreign missions to the women of the churches in place of Synodical or District Secretaries; therefore

Resolved, That the Board of the Northwest continue to permit home work in its auxiliaries in weak churches, leaving them free as in the past to elect their own channel for such contributions.

Resolved, That when the contributions are designated by the donor as intended for foreign missions, we object to a division of them by a vote of the auxiliary society for any other object.

Resolved, That where pledges have been made towards the support of missionaries in the field, or scholars, or scholarships, and those objects are dependent on these pledges, we urge and instruct our auxiliaries not to divert or divide any of such piedges. As the foreign mission work is permanent, with constantly increasing demands, and the missionaries enlist for life, it behoves us that the pledges must necessarily not be vacillating.

Mrs. Reynolds, of Peoria, delivered a sort of parlor-lecture, taking for her subject: "They marveled that He talked with a woman." In this discourse, which was at once able and exceedingly entertaining and instructive effort, the lady illustrated in a powerful way the amount of good done to mankind by woman, and also plainly pointed out the duties of women in Christian work, particularly missionary work.

Mrs. Bruske, of Michigan, read a paper for "the uninterested" in missionary work. After showing the flimsiness of the excuses offered by ladies for not engaging in missionary work and telling how difficulties which at first seemed insurmountable might be easily overcome, she substantiated it all by reviewing briefly some of the great works accomplished by small bands of women.

The decennial history of the Board was the next order of business according to the program, but owing to the lateness of the hour, 12:30 p. m., it was deferred until the afternoon session.

During the recess the usual substantial dinner was served in the lecture room.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President rang the bell for order at 2 o'clock, and read a dispatch of greeting from the Woman's Board of Missions having headquarters at Wheeling, W. Va.

The reports of committees were first in order. Mrs. Doolittle, for the Committee on Reports, reviewed the promising outlook, as shown by the Synodical reports, and communications, and dispatches of greeting, and said that there was work for the Board until every church and every woman in the church, was devoted to the missionary cause.

Mrs. Bartholomew, of Indiana, for the Committee on Nomination of Officers, recommended the following nominations:

President—Mrs. A. H. Hoge, of Chicago.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. R. W. Patterson and Mrs. C. H. McCormick, of Chicago; Mrs. S. J. Rhea and Mrs. Jenkins, of Lake Forest; Mrs. J. G. Johnson, Peoria; Mrs. A. C. Burnham, Champaign, Ill.; Mrs. W. P. Pierson, Onargas, Ill.; Mrs. N. B. Judd, Ottawa, Ill.; Mrs. Hutchinson, New Albany, Ind.; Mrs. G. S. Frost, Detroit; Mrs. A. F. Hotchkiss, Rapids, Ia.; Mrs. J. H. Brown, Malvern, Ia.; Mrs. John Plankinton, Milwaukee; Mrs. G. Van Cleve, Minneapolis; Mrs. P. L. Perrine, Omaha; Mrs. George E. Pomeroy, Toledo; Mrs. J. W. Sterling, Madison, Wis.; Mrs. Wm. Kellogg, Denver, Colo.; Miss Helen Peabody, Oxford, O.

Secretaries—Recording, Miss E. A. Blatkie, Chicago; Home Corresponding, Mrs. George H. Laflin, Mrs. H. H. Fry, and Mrs. O. Penfield, all of Chicago; Foreign Corresponding, Mrs. Albert Keep, Mrs. S. H. Perry, Mrs. B. F. Waite, and Mrs. B. Douglass, all of Chicago.

Treasurer—Mrs. Jessie Whitehead, of Chicago.

Managers—Mrs. Herrick Johnson, Mrs. D. R. Pearsons, Mrs. W. B. Jacobs, Mrs. E. S. Williams, Mrs. E. Van Buren, Mrs. H. H. Forsythe, Mrs. H. M. Humphrey, Mrs. C. Hartwell, and Mrs. S. E. Wishard, all of Chicago; Mrs. J. N. Barker, Hyde Park; Mrs. A. M. Gibbs, Evanston; Mrs. W. C. Gray, Oak Park; Mrs. J. W. Stark, Jerseyville, Ill.; Miss C. S. Weed, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Mrs. C. G. Brownell, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. George Lauden, Monroe, Mich.; Mrs. Julia B. Kenny, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. H. A. Edson, Indianapolis; Mrs. W. Holt, Minnesota; Mrs. B. C. Ramsey, Minneapolis; Mrs. A. R. Vedder, Milwaukee; Mrs. S. R. Leghans, La Crosse, Wis.; Mrs. C. Scott, Keokuk, Ia.; Mrs. J. S. Oliver, Clinton, Ia.; Mrs. J. F. Young, Vinton, Ia.; Mrs. S. H. H. Clark, Omaha; Mrs. A. P. Nicholas, Omaha; Mrs. Luther Hoadley, Brownsville, Neb.; Mrs. Mary E. Rathbone, Hamboldt, Kan.; Mrs. C. C. Doolittle, Toledo; Mrs. S. A. Linsley, Galion, O.; Mrs. E. Hobert, Denver; Mrs. E. H. Hoag, Newton, Kas.; Mrs. H. T. Heim, Chicago; Mrs. J. J. Hagerman, Milwaukee.

Auditor—Mrs. C. B. Nelson, Chicago.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Nelson, of Illinois, for the Committee on Place of Meeting, recommended Minneapolis, Minn., as the place for holding the eleventh annual meeting of the Board. Adopted.

Miss Holliday, of Indiana, for the Committee on Resolutions, recommended a series of resolutions thanking the Almighty for His divine guidance of the Board, through which the body had been enabled to accomplish so much during the past decade, and also thanking the Second Presbyterian Church people, choir, and pastor for hospitalities, etc. These resolutions, like the others, were unanimously adopted.

Mrs. George H. Laflin next read

THE DECENNIAL HISTORY OF THE BOARD

of the Northwest. She first glanced hastily at the missionary work which prefaced the formation of the Board and led to its organization. It was organized under the present name Dec. 31, 1868, with Mrs. J. M. Patterson as President, but the great fire, which occurred less than a year thereafter, prostrated its action for a time and prevented the first annual meeting from being held in December, 1871, when it should properly have occurred. The first annual meeting was finally held in April, 1872, in Chicago, and it was then shown that, in spite of the fire, the auxiliaries of the Board had received seventy additions, not including numerous bands. Mrs. Laflin then gave a brief résumé of the steady and encouraging manner in which the Board had grown during the ten years of its existence, and of the immense amount of good it had accomplished. It had sent out more than $250,000 in cash to the missionary cause, and had sent fifty-seven foreign missionaries. There were now in heathen lands under the direction of the Board thirty-one lady missionaries, assisted by more than half a hundred native Bible readers.

The platform was now vacated by the President and officers to make room for "missionaries and the mothers and wives of missionaries," who appeared to the number of about twenty, and were formally presented to the meeting by Mrs. S. H. Hhen. A number of them acknowledged the introductions by making brief remarks about their work. Those introduced were the Rev. Dr. Tracy and wife, both of whom went to India about ten years ago where they were married, and where they still have charges; the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Nevius, who have been laboring with the Chinese for nearly thirty years; Mrs. Coulter, who left China just before Dr. Nevius and his wife came there, the Rev. Dr. Coulter, her husband, having died in the service; Miss Rankin, who labored twenty years among the Mexicans, and who saw her first converted Mexican only after nine years of toil, but who now knew that her work had resulted in the ultimate establishment of six churches and the conversion of at least 1,000 Mexicans; Mrs. Thompson, wife of the Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Monterey, Mexico; Mrs. Robertson, born among the Creek Indians, where her father (the Rev. Dr. Worcester) was a missionary, and now a missionary among the Indians herself; Miss Farris a young lady from Michigan about to start for India; Miss Tiffany, a young lady from Wisconsin who is about to start for China; Miss Dale, a young lady who is going as a missionary to Brazil; the Misses Given and Doyniss, of this city, who are going as missionaries to Japan; Miss Lago, missionary from Syria; The Rev. Dr. Dunlop and wife, of Siam; the Rev. Dr. Murphy, of Africa; Mrs. Fleagr, who has a daughter in China; Mrs. Jones, who has a daughter in Turkey; Miss Peabody, of Oxford Seminary, the "mother of missionaries," this school having sent out forty-one.

THE DECENNIAL OFFERINGS

were now in order. These were prefaced by a few remarks from the President, by one minute of silent prayer and by a hymn. The offerings poured in after the most liberal fashion, some of 50 cents and others of more than $100. Many were from persons or societies not represented, others were anonymous, and many were accompanied by letters of honor or some appropriately-written token. The aggregate of the offerings was not quite $800, on a hasty count. It probably reached a higher figure.

The report of Mrs. Whitehead, Treasurer, showed that money was received during the year as follows: Illinois, $20,458.60; Indiana, $8,575.31; Michigan, $5,683.52; Iowa, $4,677.22; Ohio, $4,095.41; Wisconsin, $1,725.83; Minnesota, $1,761.31; Nebraska, $988.64; Colorado, $88; Missouri, $65.70; Kansas, $456.79; Oregon, $21.85; miscellaneous, $1,684.15. Total, $53,676, not including the decennial offerings of the day. The surplus on hand about $3,000, the balance having all gone to missionary work. The total money collected during the decade was $253,-926.36.

A beautiful farewell poem (original) was read by Mrs. Herrick Johnson. The President read a few verses of scripture, the doxology was sung, and the meeting then adjourned for one year, the Rev. Dr. Kittredge pronouncing the benediction.

IN THE EVENING.

The evening had been set apart for a social reunion of the delegates and their friends, but before assembling in the lecture-room the ladies and gentlemen met once more at 8:30 o'clock in the auditorium to listen to a brief address from the Rev. Dr. Dunlop, the missionary from Siam. Dr. Murphy's address was a deeply interesting and touching recital of the missionary work among the Siamese. It was an encouraging message for the Board. After the address came the adjournment to the lecture-room. Here an hour or two was passed in a very enjoyable interchange of sociality and good feeling, the general pleasure being greatly enhanced by means of an excellent orchestra, which played at frequent intervals during the reunion. Before the final separation came pleasant informal remarks were made by Mrs. Hoge and others. This morning at 10 o'clock there will be a meeting in the lecture-room of the Board of the Northwest with its Synodical and Presbyterial officers, conducted by Mrs. Laflin, Mrs. Douglass, and Mrs. Fry.

THE STAR ROUTE IN OHIO.

How Brady Lay In with Robbers.

Cincinnati Commercial, April 26.

We happen to know something about the star-route system in Ohio, and propose to state a typical case. The distance from Athens to Pomeroy is about 28 miles. Something over four years ago the contract for a daily mail between those places was to let for the period of the Administration of Hayes. There were several bidders—one as high as $2,500 a year, and the lowest was $900 a year.

The service was worth more than $900 and a Mr. Foster, of Athens, who was next to lowest, proposed to do the work for $1,900 a year. The nine-hundred-dollar fellow got it, and turned out to be one Zimri McDonald, who is a hanger-on around the office of the Postmaster-General. He hired a man to carry the mail, agreeing to pay $1,400 a year, or to make a loss of $500 a year. Then at a time that must have been duly understood by others interested, he threw it down—that is, abandoned the contract. There was what was wanted. That was what the nine-hundred-dollar bid was put in for.

The law required that the next highest bidder, Mr. Foster, of Athens, whose bid was $1,900, should be notified. It was the duty of Mr. Brady, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, to have him notified. Nothing of the kind was done. The matter was attended to in a stealthy manner, and the first thing known about it Col. A. E. Boone had the contract at $4,500 a year, or $2,600 more than Zimri McDonald bid for it.

Now this is a transaction that bears all the characteristic marks of rascality. There was the irresponsible tool of the schemers who put in the $900 bid, about 50 per cent lower than any one was expected to go. He got his job, ran sure, and abandoned it according to agreement, no doubt, and Col. Boone stepped in and got something more than as much as the job was worth, leaving $3,000 a year at least profit to be divided and applied to all good works.

But we have something more modern for the consideration of Postmaster-General James,—something that has happened since he was in office. A daily mail has been carried between Marietta and Zanesville, and the cost of the service has been $3,000 a year. Quite recently an arrangement has been made, for which there is no necessity, to double the service between McConnellsville and Zanesville, or the upper end of the $3,000 route.

It will gratify the Postmaster-General to ascertain, as he may by reference to the books, that Col. A. E. Boone, contractor at $4,500 a year between Athens and Pomeroy, has agreed to have the double service performed between Zanesville and McConnellsville upon his responsibility, for the annual sum paid of $12,000,—or an increase of $9,000. The country seems to be full of these swindles, and it is the duty of all good citizens to hunt them up and scratch them out. Instead of a $3,000,000 deficiency on a $5,-000,000 appropriation, as we had last year, there should be a $2,000,000 surplus.

A YOUNG SOLDIER.

A Pittsburg Lad Enlists at the Age of 14 and Serves Through the War.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, April 28.—Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and several other cities claim the honor of having furnished the youngest volunteer to the army. The Pittsburg claimant to this distinction is J. D. Walker, who was born July 20, 1848. He entered the ranks Jan. 4, 1865, or when he was about 14 years of age, but was accredited and received pay from Aug. 10, 1861. At the time he enlisted he was attending the Third Ward School, in Allegheny. He became a member of Company E, One-Hundred and First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Col. Wilson, which was then being organized. He served gallantly and well with Gen. McClellan through all the wearisome marches and terrible battles of the Peninsula, being engaged at Young's Mills, Williamsburg, Va., the siege of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, the seven-days' battle before Richmond, Roanoke Island, Newbern, Elizabeth City, Edenton, Jamestown, Williamston, N. C., Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, and the capture and reoccupiure of Plymouth, N. C. He is now in the prime of life, is actively engaged in business, and bids fair to live to a green old age.

Some Military Opinions.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

GEN. SHERMAN.

The man who says 'twas a surprise,
I tell him flat, He lies! he lies!

GEN. GRANT.

'Is not disposed to talk of Shiloh;
In MEX. a man can make his pile, O!

GEN. MAHONE.

The man who says that I was bought,
Would I had met him while I fought!
The coward! wretch! behold, I swear it!
May take the shame, and damn him, wear it!

A Large Cargo.

The largest cargo that ever arrived at New Orleans on one vessel was received there the other day amid the tolling of all the bells and the screeching of all the steam whistles in the harbor. The vessel was the steamer Henry Frank of the Memphis & New Orleans Packet Company, a ship of 2,600 tons burden, fifty-two feet wide, and nearly 300 feet long; and the cargo consisted of 9,250 bales of cotton, 926 sacks of corn, 1,324 sacks of oilcake, 1,314 sacks of cotton seed, and 500 sacks cotton-seed flour. The value of the cotton was over $450,000.

THE COURTS.

Friedberg on the Road to Freedom.

The Oleomargarine Men at War—The Fidelity Case.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Criminal Business, Etc.

LESSER FRIEDBERG.

Lesser Friedberg, the State street pawnbroker convicted of complicity in the Jaffray burglary, appeared before Judge Moran in the Circuit Court yesterday and applied to be admitted to bail, pending the disposition of his case by the Supreme Court. Friedberg was accompanied by his wife and a man whom he proposed to offer as one of his bondsmen, provided the Court should entertain the motion made. The proceedings were in the nature of an application for a writ of habeas corpus, and a rather curious point of practice was raised. State's-Attorney Mills appeared on behalf of the People, and Mr. Shirland, from the office of Emery A. Storrs, represented Friedberg.

The superedeas which forms a temporary barrier between the pawnbroker and the Penitentiary was granted by Judge Dickey. The statute provides that on granting a supersedeas the Supreme Court or the Justice thereof may fix the amount of bail, and pass upon the sureties offered. In this case Justice Dickey did not fix the bail, and Friedberg applied to Judge Moran, who presided at the trial in the Criminal Court and passed sentence upon him, to perform this act.

On behalf of the State it was urged by Mr. Mills that the Supreme Court, or the Justice of that Court granting a supersedeas, was alone empowered to accept bail and pass upon the sureties in such cases. He held that the statute gave no such power to Judges of the Circuit Court.

Judge Moran suggested that he had held a brief consultation with Justice Dickey with reference to this case, and the understanding arrived at was that he (Moran) had the power to fix and accept bail. However, he was of opinion that the safer course would be for him to simply recommend what in his opinion would be proper bail, and also such sureties as he might approve, leaving the making of the final order to Justice Dickey. In his opinion $5,500 would be proper bail, and he suggested to counsel for the defense that the sureties should prepare schedules of their property for examination by the State's-Attorney prior to their presentation to the Court.

Mr. Shirland took the ground that the Circuit Court Judge had full power in the premises, but did not produce any authorities in support of his claim. The defense tried to have their bondsmen examined by the Court, but Judge Moran said he preferred that a schedule should be presented. The matter was then referred, with the understanding that the schedule should be prepared and presented on Saturday or Monday next, and Friedberg was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

It is understood from Friedberg's friends that he will to-day offer as sureties Albert Ascher, who claims to own property on Chicago avenue and Townsend street valued at $25,000, and Aaron Meyer, who claims to have property on Leavitt street and in Hyde Park to the value of $8,000.

ANOTHER OLEOMARGARINE SUIT.

The Commercial Manufacturing Company and the National Dairy Company filed a bill yesterday against James Turner, the Archer avenue packer, to restrain him from using the Hipolyte Mege patent for making oleomargarine. The invention or discovery was made in France in 1869, and patented in the United States in December, 1873. It is admitted that Turner once had a right by license to manufacture under this patent, but it is alleged he sold it subsequently to the National Dairy Company. The litigation over this patent was begun here a year or two ago by the United States Dairy Company, since consolidated as the Commercial Manufacturing Company, against Schoeneman Bros. & Co., of Chicago. This case has been delayed by other similar suits in the East. The damages in this last suit are placed at $100,000.

DR. TURPIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 28.—In your issue of this morning your reporter, referring to the Fidelity Savings Bank inquiry, says as to certain alleged payments of $5.50 per week by the former owner of Hooley's Theatre, that "Turpin denies that he ever received such amount, and as the case stands at present it is a question of veracity between Hooley and Turpin, the one affirming, the other denying." This is a serious mistake. Mr. Hooley did not testify that he paid any money to Dr. Turpin, or that any money was paid to Dr. Turpin to his (Hooley's) knowledge. There was no question of veracity between them on the point. The evidence is all one way, and consists of a specific denial by Dr. Turpin that he ever received any such money, or a cent of any money from anybody in the Fidelity Bank matters not accounted for by him as Receiver. The books of account between Mr. Hooley and Mr. Quinlin were brought into court, and are understood to show credits to Quinlin and charges to "rent account" of the payment of $30 per week; but these entries were no evidence against Dr.